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"By A. P." Signifies that the Post-Dispatch receives exclusively the afternoon reports of the greatest news-gathering association in the world, The Associated Press

VOL. 70. NO. 261.

ST. LOUIS STRIKES TO WAR BOARD FOR REVIEW TUESDAY

Joint Committee of Labor and Employers Asked for to Be in Washington for Conference.

PERMANENT WORK FOR BODY INTIMATED

Union Men Believe That Representatives Chosen, With Federal Aid, Will Review All Disputes.

The St. Louis Committee of the National War Labor Board will take up the St. Louis strike situation at Washington next Tuesday with a joint committee of St. Louis representatives of employers and labor, to be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and Central Trades and Labor Union.

This information was conveyed to David W. Kreyling, secretary of Central Trades and Labor Union, in a telegram yesterday from V. E. Olander and C. E. Michael, members of the National War Labor Board, designated as a special committee to handle the St. Louis labor situation. Kreyling is requested to have a committee of three representative trade unionists appointed to form a local joint committee with three representatives of employers to be selected by the Chamber of Commerce. This committee shall assist the War Labor Board in putting an end to industrial unrest in St. Louis.

The text of the telegram from Olander and Michael follows: "We request that you consult with other officials of your central body and immediately select three representative trade unionists of St. Louis to come to Washington on Tuesday, together with three representative employers to be selected by the Chamber of Commerce. These appointees to constitute a local committee to assist the War Labor Board in an endeavor to settle the controversies between employer and employee in St. Louis. We have requested the Department of Labor to send their conciliators with this joint committee."

Kreyling conferred with a number of labor leaders and he said they construed the message to mean that the proposed joint committee would return to St. Louis after the Washington conference and sit in judgment on the controversies between employer and employee now existing in this city. He will submit the telegram to the regular meeting of the central body tomorrow afternoon at 2224 Olive street. He asserted that labor would comply with the request and have the committee in Washington Tuesday.

The conciliators of the Department of Labor referred to in the telegram are Oscar Nelson and David W. Benjamin, who have been employed on strike situations in this city for several months.

Haste Often Urged. Union officials and employers have repeatedly telegraphed the Department of Labor in the last month to hasten action by the War Labor Board on the St. Louis strike situation.

Union leaders say they are glad that a joint committee of employers and representatives of employees is to be created to hear both sides of the existing controversies, and interpret the disputed policies of the War Labor Board.

It is believed in labor circles that Joseph E. Worack, president of Central Trades and Labor Union, and M. J. Cassidy, secretary of the Building Trades Council, will be two of the union men to be appointed, with Kreyling, likely, the third man.

NEW BRIGADE OF MARINES

Orders Issued for Its Immediate Organization.

WASHINGTON, May 11 (By A. P.).—Orders have been issued for the immediate organization of an additional brigade of marines, which will be sent abroad to join the one now serving in France.

Virtually all of the personnel for the second brigade will come from the units which have been undergoing intensive training at Quantico, Va. Brigadier-General John Lejeune, commanding the Quantico Camp, is regarded as the probable choice for commander.

HONOR FLAG HUNG IN CITY HALL

1001 Employees of Utilities Department Bought Third Loan Bonds. An honor flag was unfurled today in the office of the Department of Public Utilities in the city hall, the 1001 employees having subscribed to the Third Liberty Loan. The subscription of the employees in the department aggregated \$70,450.

Mayor Kiel delivered an address commending the men, and urged them to subscribe generously in all campaigns for money for purposes connected with the war.

U. S. ARMY EXPECTED TO HAVE STRENGTH OF MORE THAN 3,000,000 IN YEAR

Next Draft Call to Be for Greater Number Than in May, With Increasing Calls Each Month.

WASHINGTON, May 11 (By A. P.).—More than 1,300,000 men have been called in the draft so far and either are in France, in camp, or under call to go into service before June 1.

The total of 1,300,000 includes all men summoned in the May continu-

There is every indication that even a larger increment will be summoned in June than was summoned in May, and that a progressive monthly mobilization will continue throughout the summer and fall months as the commitments are extended.

It is expected that at such a rate the army will reach a full strength of well over 3,000,000 within the next 12 or 13 months. It is possible, some officers say, that the number will be closer to 5,000,000 than 3,000,000.

An appropriation of \$33,000,000 to provide for the medical necessities of the forces now under arms and about to be assembled under the new draft, was asked of Congress today by the War Department.

This estimate is in addition to appropriations already made for the medical branch of the army totaling \$190,000,000.

Each Soldier Going Abroad Is Equipped With Arms.

WASHINGTON, May 11 (By A. P.).—Although American troops are

going overseas in large numbers, the Ordnance Department has been able to keep up with the new program, and every soldier who boards a transport is fully equipped with arms, the Ordnance Bureau announced today.

Artillery and machine guns already are in France in sufficient quantities, it was said, to meet immediate demands.

Unexpected difficulties in production of the Bristol airplane, which improvement in ordnance production and material increase in shipping facilities were activities reported today to the Senate Military Committee at its weekly conference with War Department officials.

Manufacture of the Bristol plane, Senators said they were told, virtually had stopped, temporarily at least, because of trouble in mounting the Liberty motor. The motor, when installed in the Bristol fighter, which has been successfully used with foreign motors abroad, is said to lack radiation. A loss of 10 per cent in power is reported, and experiments are being made with larger radiators, but their success has not yet been demonstrated.

Weekly charts of material production, Senators said, show some increase in artillery and projectile manufacture, but the general ordnance situation was not regarded by some Senators as materially changed, or improved. The greatest delay is reported in large-caliber guns.

GOVERNOR GIVES TAILS OF CAST-OFF SHIRTS TO RED CROSS

Virginia Executive Complies With Request From Des Moines, Io, Woman.

RICHMOND, Va., May 11.—Gov. Davis is among the State executives who have been asked to contribute tails of their cast-off shirts to be converted into kitchen aprons and sold at auction for the benefit of the Red Cross.

The request comes from Eugenia A. Stuart of Des Moines, Io. "Our plan is to sell at a large public auction kitchen aprons made from the shirt tails of famous men," she wrote. "The entire proceeds will be turned over to the Red Cross."

The request does not specify whether shirts shall be silk or satin.

PLANS FOR FOUR BATTALIONS OF 'MIS-FIT' SOLDIERS

Men With Slight Physical Defects to Be Used in Posts in This Country.

CAMP PIKE, Ark., May 11.—Plans are being formulated at Camp Pike for creation of two white battalions and two negro battalions of "misfit" soldiers, or soldiers who have slight physical defects which prohibit their acceptance in fighting units.

The battalions will be sent to places designated by the War Department, and will be used to replace civilian employees, it was understood. Only a serious physical defect, hereafter, camp authorities said, would cause a man to be rejected.

Up to the present many athletes have been turned down at Camp Pike because of minor defects, such as a slightly impaired vision or flat feet.

In Tomorrow's Sunday Post-Dispatch

St. Louis in the War—A remarkable array of facts showing what this city has done. It is a record unequalled by that of any other large city in the country.

What if the Austrians Start a Great Drive at the Italian Line?—An analysis of the situation along the Piave by Frank H. Simonds, the Post-Dispatch's military critic.

Weird, Bizarre Sayings of the Kaiser Since the War Began, Showing His Mental Aberrations—Excerpts from the German ruler's speeches, letters and telegrams clearly revealing his hope to dominate the world.

Shipbuilding as Our New National Game—A graphic story of the wonders that are being wrought in our newly-built yards.

Real Swan Songs of Soldier Poets Dying in Battle—A collection of verses written by men who have given their lives for their flags in this war.

Order Your Copy Today

STATE OFFICIAL OUSTED; SHORTAGE IS CHARGED

Gardner Removes Treasurer of Barbers' Examining Board—Another Member Resigns.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 11 (Special).—Gov. Gardner yesterday ousted F. M. Kirby, treasurer of the State Board of Barber Examiners, and accepted the resignation of R. M. Dorrance of Kansas City, a member of the board, after a report by State Auditor Hackman, that their financial accounts with the board showed irregularities, and that each was indebted to the State.

Kirby has been missing from his office in Joplin since April 19. His home there was vacated about that time, and he took all the records from his office, telling his deputy that he was going to take them to St. Louis to have them audited. "Dorrance was Kirby's predecessor in the office of treasurer of the board," the accounts the State Auditor reports due the board are \$5016.35 from Kirby and \$564.53 from Dorrance. The report states that the Kirby indebtedness may be reduced, and the Dorrance indebtedness increased to the amount of \$700, which Kirby, before his disappearance, said that Dorrance had drawn.

Dorrance's books, it is stated in the report, were in bad shape, and it was found that Kirby and Dorrance had been in the habit of drawing money without keeping an account of it. Kirby's records, the report states, were either taken away or destroyed by Kirby.

Gov. Gardner yesterday appointed J. E. Fisher of Joplin to succeed Kirby. Dorrance's successor has not been named.

WIRE REPAIR MAN "LISTENED IN"

What He Heard Almost Caused Virginian to Fall Off of His Pole.

RICHMOND, Va., May 11.—C. E. Prairie of 3417 Government Road, testified in court that he tapped a telephone wire and listened in on a conversation which Herman H. Lang, was in court charged with persisting in attentions to Mrs. Prairie. Prairie said that what he heard nearly caused him to fall off the pole, which he had climbed to tap the wire. Lang, who is 27 years old, was placed under \$500 bond for 12 months to keep the peace. Prairie is wire trouble man for the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.

FLYER BURNED TO DEATH IN FALL

PENSACOLA, Fla., May 11 (By A. P.).—Richard C. McCalla of Toledo, O., student aviator, was burned to death and George L. Henderson of Pawtucket, R. I., another student aviator, was badly burned when their airplane fell on Santa Rosa Island yesterday.

Henderson will recover. When the plane caught fire before it struck the ground has not yet been determined. Henderson extricated himself, but was unable to get McCalla out.

Safe Blowers Get \$500. MINNIE, Mo., May 11 (By A. P.).—Safe blowers last night opened the safe of the Minden State Bank, and obtained at least \$500.

AMERICAN CANNON AND INFANTRYMEN AID FRENCH RAID

Our Batteries Are Showered With Enemy Gas Shells While Making a Two-Hour Bombardment.

FOE TRENCH DOGS' MESSAGE CAUGHT

Patrols in Numerous Brushes With the Enemy Along the Front With Satisfactory Results.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 11 (By A. P.).—The American artillery participated and the American infantry gave some assistance in a successful French raid in the Apremont forest, northwest of Toul, at dawn today. The American batteries acting with the French artillery, in a heavy two-hour bombardment were showered with gas shells by the Germans.

Slightly to the east of the section raided American patrols created a diversion. One patrol entered Apremont village, which was found to be deserted. This provoked a German barrage while the men were returning. Another patrol cut the enemy's wire system of barbed wire and was engaged on the second entanglement, on the approach of enemy reinforcements.

Previous to the American raid in the village of Apremont, a private carried out single-handed Thursday afternoon an incursion into the village and brought back the report that it was deserted. This was confirmed by the larger patrol this morning. The private, who is a "strider" for the Lieutenant who conducted this morning's patrol, learned what the Lieutenant planned to do and decided to beat him into the village.

A patrol after dinner Thursday the private slipped out from behind the American barbed wire and crawled across No Man's Land without being observed. He reached Apremont, crawled about the outskirts and returned with information that only a few Germans were there. A patrol this morning encountered two Germans in the village. They retreated hastily when the Americans attempted to capture them and signalled for the patrol as it returned to the American lines. German prisoners taken by the French in Apremont Forest this morning confirm reports of American aerial observers that American shells recently demolished flammenwerfers (incendiary throwers) brought up for an attack on the American near Apremont. The artillery continued its fire on this spot after a German prisoner had reported that an attack was coming from that direction.

On the Lunerville sector quiet prevailed.

German Trench 'Dog's Message Admits Artillery Failure.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE FRENCH FRONT, Friday, May 10 (By A. P.).—American batteries in the Apremont Forest heavily last night, the shells causing fires in the villages of Cantigny and Meunil St. Georges (west of Montdidier) held by the Germans.

German patrols continue active along the front. One attempted to rush American outposts, but was driven off by the brisk rifle fire.

An American outpost caught a German trench dog, the pouch about his neck containing a message that the German retaliatory fire was falling short and that many of their own shells were landing in Cantigny. This confirmed previous information reported by American outposts.

SHOWERS TONIGHT, CLEAR AND WARMER TOMORROW

THE TEMPERATURES.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Showers tonight, followed by clearing tomorrow morning; somewhat warmer tomorrow.

Missouri—Showers tonight, probably followed by clearing tomorrow morning; somewhat warmer tomorrow.

Illinois—Showers tonight and slightly warmer tomorrow and probably tomorrow.

Stage of river at St. Louis, May 11, 8.5 feet, a rise of .3 of a foot.

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

FRENCH MAKE LOCAL GAINS OSTEND RAID DESCRIBED

U.S. TROOPS MARCH IN LONDON

U-BOAT HARBOR PARTLY BLOCKED BY THE VINDICTIVE

Old Cruiser, 300 Feet Long, Lies at Angle of 40 Degrees in Channel 320 Feet Wide.

SILT WILL ADD TO PORT DIFFICULTIES

Submarines Will Be Able to Get Out—Commander Tells of Lurid Scene During Operations.

LONDON, May 11 (By A. P.).—It is declared on unquestionable authority that the sunken cruiser Vindictive lies in the neck of the channel at the entrance to Ostend Harbor at an angle of about 40 degrees. It is obvious that a vessel 300 feet long lying at this angle does not effectively block a channel some 320 feet wide, but a very useful purpose has been served.

A partial and very serious blockade has been achieved and under the conditions of tide and rapid silt prevailing on the Belgian coast, the obstruction will certainly tend to increase. It is not claimed that the sunken cruiser will prevent the egress of submarines or even entirely stop torpedo destroyers. However, it will materially hamper both, and that is important. German light craft will not be able, when pursued by British forces, to rush full speed into the harbor as they have done heretofore.

That part of the Belgian coast is heavily armed and the small number of British casualties indicates the enemy was surprised and emphasizes the success of the attempt.

German Stories Inaccurate. With regard to Zebrugge the British Government is satisfied that German stories of unrestricted ingress and egress are inaccurate. Air photographs taken within the last fortnight are said to demonstrate clearly the falsity of the enemy statement.

In the case of Ostend it is computed that at least three or four days must elapse before the channel can be cleared and buoys placed between the stern of the sunken cruiser and the land. Meantime the tide and silt will be at work. In the Zebrugge case the silt is collecting very fast, despite the work of enemy dredges. The position of the blocking cruisers at Zebrugge is such that any attempt to blow up the obstruction would be fraught with considerable danger to neighboring permanent structures.

The smallness of casualties at Ostend Friday night does not indicate bad shooting by the Germans. The weather conditions were favorable to the raiders, and the Vindictive carried only sufficient men to work her properly.

The Vindictive went to her last berth, 150 to 200 yards within the piers forming the entrance to the harbor at Ostend under a terrific fire from the German naval guns and machine guns on the shore, according to the Central News. Preparatory to the raid into Ostend the naval air force bombarded the town and dropped bombs continuously on the harbor works, causing fires. Later the raiders were assisted by destroyers and monitors in bombarding the enemy position heavily.

Sea Fog Helped British. The entire operation was carried out on a similar line to the raid of April 3, when concrete laden cruisers were sunk in the harbor of Zebrugge, the most important German submarine base. For the second time in the Central News. Preparatory to the raid into Ostend the naval air force bombarded the town and dropped bombs continuously on the harbor works, causing fires. Later the raiders were assisted by destroyers and monitors in bombarding the enemy position heavily.

The Vindictive was sunk, when a sea fog drove in shore and reduced the visibility of range between 300 and 400 yards.

The Vindictive experienced the greatest difficulty in finding the entrance to the harbor. The enemy employed star-wheel shells and searchlight extensively and for 20 minutes the vessel was in full view of the enemy batteries. As she cruised up and down seeking the entrance, she was fired at.

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

British King Reviews an American Regiment

National Army Troops Parade in London—Lloyd George Leads Cheers as "Old Glory" Passes Him.

Message From King to Every American Soldier in England

LONDON, May 10 (By A. P.).—KING GEORGE is sending the following message of welcome to each officer and man of the American army passing through England.

"Soldiers of the United States: The people of the British Isles welcome you on your way to take your stand beside the armies of the many nations now fighting in the old world the great battle for human freedom.

"The allies will gain new heart and spirit in your company. I wish I could shake hands with each one of you and bid you Godspeed on your mission."

"GEORGE R. I."

The American flag was carried past, Lloyd George led in the cheers which were taken up by other members of the War Cabinet and by the people in the streets.

Shortly before the troops swung into view before the palace, King George and Queen Mary walked from the palace to the street before the front gate where they met Major-General Biddle. "The King carefully observed the men as they passed in review and afterward congratulated the General on their appearance. He then inspected the guard, while the Queen conversed with Gen. Biddle."

American flags began to appear today on scores of houses along the route of march and there is every indication that London will give the Americans a flattering reception.

Tribute to Americans. Secretary Baker's statement that more than five hundred thousand men are in France, is given much prominence by the press and cordially commented upon. The Daily Telegraph describes America's effort as a wonderful feat apart from other vast work of its war organization. It recalls the German sneers at America's efforts and says that when Secretary Baker's announcement leaks out in Germany the public there will realize in this as in many other matters that they have been so grossly deceived by their rulers.

The Daily Mail says that if anything is needed to add to the heartiness of the greeting awaiting the American troops in London today it is supplied by Secretary Baker's announcement. The dispatch of half a million men is really a great achievement the Mail says and adds: "America has the immense and fully felt, but the Government and people of the United States are sparing nothing that will enable them to do it."

NAMES FOR 3 LION CUBS OF HANS AND GRETCHEN A PROBLEM

Zoo Board Secretary Says the Best Patriotic Suggestion Is "Red," "White" and "Blue."

The Forest Park Zoo has been increased by the advent of three lion cubs, a male and two females, the naming of which has presented a problem which C. A. Windmiller, secretary of the Zoo Board of Control, is trying to solve.

The parents of the newcomers are named Hans and Gretchen, but Windmiller says it would not be patriotic to give them German names, despite their ancestry.

Patriotic suggestions were called upon today to suggest patriotic names for the cubs. The best ones they could think of were, "Red," "White" and "Blue."

MISSOURI STRAWBERRIES HERE

The first Missouri-grown strawberries of the season arrived yesterday afternoon from Jefferson County, and were consigned to a Fourth street commission house. They consisted of a few trays of rather small berries, and brought \$3 for a 12-quart tray wholesale, a price somewhat higher than the corresponding one last year.

The city's earlier strawberry supplies come from Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee.

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

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WEEKS ARRESTS 25 FARMERS FOR HAVING 'SLACKER' BUSHELS

Early Morning Offensive on Commission Row Is Marked by No Box Smashing.

Inspector of Weights and Measures Weeks launched an early morning offensive against the truck farmers on Third street today and arrested 25 for having slack bushel boxes in their possession. With his entire staff of 10 inspectors, he swooped down on Commission Row at mid-night and separated into groups of two, went down both sides of the street, and working until daylight, examined bushel boxes of more than 200 truck farmers.

"Altogether it was a successful night's work," said Inspector Weeks today. "While we arrested 25 farmers, we found that a large majority of the new conform to the city ordinances and have bought new full-weight bushel boxes. Those we arrested had boxes one-half to a peck short."

"We didn't smash any boxes, and we allowed the farmers to drive to the Carr Street Station, sign their own bonds and return to continue their business. I intend to continue these night inspections until we clean out all the slack-weight boxes in the commission district."

It's a little harder to get help just now, but Post-Dispatch wants are bringing applicants.

ALLIED LINE IN FLANDERS IS IMPROVED

French Take a Few Prisoners in Locre Neighborhood and Gain Ground on the Front Southeast of Montdidier—Many Raids Carried Out.

HEAVY GUNFIRE IN AMIENS SECTOR

British Aviators, in a Day of Continuous Fighting, Down 39 German Machines—English Drop 24 Tons of Bombs.

LONDON, May 11 (By A. P.).—French troops advanced their line slightly yesterday evening east of Locre and captured several prisoners. We carried out successful raids during the night west of Merville and brought back a few prisoners and machine guns. A raid attempted by the enemy east of Ypres was stopped by our fire.

The statement follows: "French troops advanced their line slightly yesterday evening east of Locre and captured several prisoners. We carried out successful raids during the night west of Merville and brought back a few prisoners and machine guns. A raid attempted by the enemy east of Ypres was stopped by our fire."

Cloudless weather on Thursday favored the British aviators according to an official statement issued today dealing with air activities and 47 German machines were downed and 12 driven down out of control. The statement follows:

"The cloudless weather on Thursday enabled our airplanes to carry out a full day's work. More than 24 tons of bombs were dropped on different targets, including important railway stations at Tournai, Maroing, Chaulnes and Cambrai, and billets at Carvin, Peronne and Chilly and the docks at Zebrugge. Fighting in the air was more or less continuous and it was particularly fierce towards dusk."

"Twenty-seven German machines were downed, 12 were driven down out of control and four hostile observation balloons were destroyed. Six of our machines were missing."

"During the night four and a half tons of bombs were dropped on the docks and at the entrance of the canal at Ostend and three and one-half tons on Peronne, Chaulnes and Bapaume. All of the machines returned."

Heavy Artillery Firing Continues in the Amiens Sector.

PARIS, May 11 (By A. P.).—Heavy artillery fighting on the front below Amiens, in the region of Grivesnes and Mailly-Raineval, is reported in today's official communication.

The French gained ground on the southern side of the Picardy battle front, near Orrillers-Borsel, southeast of Montdidier.

"During the night very spirited artillery fighting continued all along the front in the region of Grivesnes and Mailly-Raineval. North of Grivesnes our troops carried out a raid and took 15 prisoners."

"In a local operation at Marsul Wood, northwest of Orrillers-Borsel, we made an appreciable gain of ground. Thirty-nine prisoners and several machine guns fell into our hands. A German counter-attack was broken up completely by our fire."

"French detachments made several incursions into the German lines especially southeast of Montdidier, northeast of Thiaucourt in the sector of Sagnieuville and in the Wever, taking prisoners and material."

Last Night's Reports From Battle Fronts

BERLIN, via London, May 11 (By A. P.).—The official communication issued by the War Office last evening said: "An English local attack north of Albert was repulsed. A French advance in the Apremont wood, also failed."

The afternoon statement said: "On the battle front throughout

The day there was lively artillery activity only in the region of Mont Kammel, on both sides of the Luce Brook and on the western bank of the Avre. The strong increase in the firing in these sectors was followed by enemy advances. During the respite of these active periods, the reconnoitering activity we took a number of prisoners.

"In the evening and during the night the artillery battle was frequently revived between the Yser and the Oise."

LONDON, May 11.—The official statement issued last night said: "There was local fighting today at Aveluy wood, north of Albert. Apart from hostile artillery activity at several points, particularly in the Vimy and Robecq sectors and south of Diekebusch, there is nothing further to report."

INQUIRY INTO REPORTED DEATH OF ST. LOUISAN IN FRANCE

Mother Turns Over Letter From "An Atlantic Port" Telling of Son's Supposed Sacrifice.

The Government is making an investigation to determine whether John L. Hammett, 402 Blaise avenue, who was in the first draft contingent to go to France last fall, has been killed in France.

Mrs. Catherine Hammett, the young man's mother, last week received a letter signed by a man who gave an address and stated "Atlantic Port," stating that Hammett "had made the supreme sacrifice for his country," and that his effects had arrived in the United States, and would be forwarded to St. Louis upon Mrs. Hammett's order.

The Government is trying to determine the identity of the author of the letter, and to get information from France concerning Hammett. The letter received by Mrs. Hammett has been forwarded to Washington by the St. Louis Chapter of the Red Cross.

The Government has recently been told of similar letters received by other mothers, which proved to be unauthentic.

SERVED SOLDIERS "CAMOUFLAGE BEER," SALONKEEPER SAYS

Recluse He Put Customers Behind Screen to Make Them Think They Were Getting Real Thing.

Soldiers who were "sold" bottles at the saloon of Peter Wagner, 2432 Cherokee street, are placed behind a screen and given "camouflage beer." At least that was the way Wagner explained it when detectives found four soldiers behind the screen last night with two "schoners" and two "flips" before them.

The soldiers said they had ordered cold bottles and Wagner said he had given them an innocuous substitute for beer, and that the soldiers were to be given "camouflage beer." At least that was the way Wagner explained it when detectives found four soldiers behind the screen last night with two "schoners" and two "flips" before them.

MAN AND RELATIVE INDICTED

Charges Are Outgrowth of Theft of Automobile.

The grand jury yesterday indicted John Duggan, a butcher in Union Market, and his brother-in-law, Ben Delaplaine, who is also his chauffeur, on a charge of receiving stolen goods and grand larceny in the theft of a Ford automobile from Walter G. Krause, 5352 Vernon avenue, on Feb. 26, from King's highway and Westminster place. The car was recovered March 1 in a garage owned by Duggan at 311 North Eleventh street.

WAR LABOR DIRECTOR NAMED

Post Given to Felix Frankfurter of Harvard University.

WASHINGTON, May 11 (By A. P.).—Felix Frankfurter of Harvard University was appointed by Secretary of Labor Wilson today as administrator of the War Labor Administration. Creation of the office is designed to bring under central control the labor activities of all Government departments having to do with the production of war materials. Frankfurter will coordinate the industrial sections of the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Board, the Department of Agriculture and the War Industries Board. Heretofore, all of these departments have acted independently in obtaining their labor supply and in making wage awards.

TWO ST. LOUISANS WOUNDED

War Department Reports Injuries to Men in France.

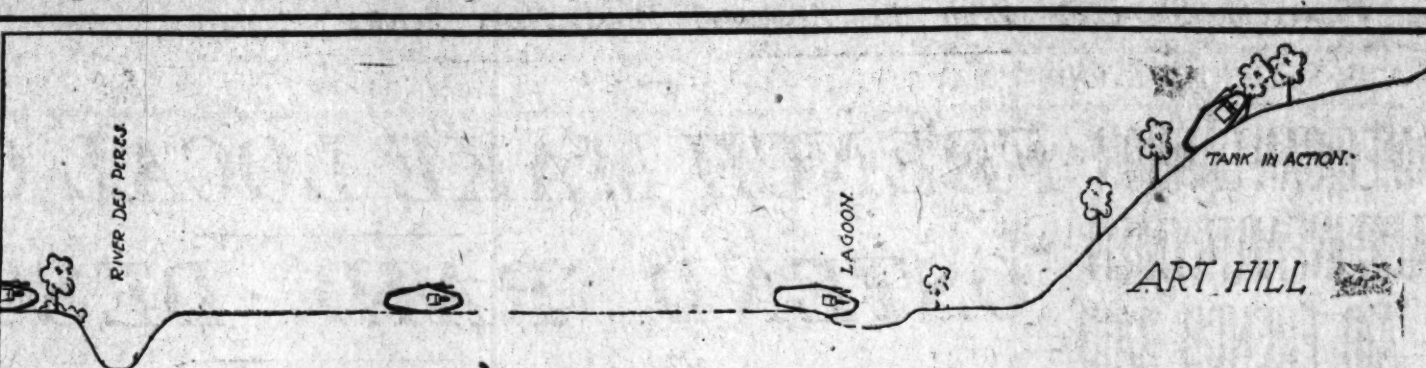
Alex. Mironik, 1413 South Seventh street, and Frank J. Sikorski, 4114 Pennsylvania avenue, have been wounded in action in France, according to a casualty list made public by the War Department.

Sikorski is a former employee of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Co. and enlisted last October. Both have been in active service in France for several months.

Wilcox on Postoffice Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 11 (By A. P.).—Senator Shafroth of Colorado was chosen to succeed Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska as chairman of the Senate Philippines Committee. Senator Shafroth was succeeded as chairman of the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico Committee by Senator Shafroth of Colorado. Senators Shafroth and Wilcox of Nebraska were assigned to the Postoffice Committee; Senator Swanson of Virginia to the Rules Committee and Senator Randall of Louisiana to the Naval Committee.

"Ups and Downs" on Britannia Program in Forest Park Today



CROSS SECTION OF PART OF FOREST PARK IN WHICH TANK WILL OPERATE.

U-BOAT HARBOR PARTLY BLOCKED BY THE VINDICTIVE

Continued From Page One.

france she was hit repeatedly and several casualties were suffered. It was 2:20 o'clock when the piers were sighted almost alongside and the German machine gun opened a fearful fire. Having found his bearings the Captain swung his concrete-laden cruiser around and rammed her stem against the eastern pier, leaving the Lieutenant to work the engine with the object of sending the ship across the channel. He then discovered that the cruiser was aground and that it was impossible to turn her any further. He called his crew from the engine room and stoke hole and then set off the explosive charges.

Airmen, according to the Central News report, say the Vindictive is lying submerged at an angle of 45 degrees at the eastern entrance with her stern against the pier. While the vessel was being abandoned two motor launches came alongside under a heavy machine-gun fire and succeeded in bringing off men, including the wounded.

Commander Lynes' Story.

Commander Lynes, who conducted the blocking operation at Zebruggue, was in command on the present occasion. He tells the following story: "Weather conditions at the start were in every way suitable. The sea was a light northwest wind. The sea was favorable to small craft. There was a clear sky and the visibility was good."

The outward passage was made without interference on the part of the enemy. The small craft were all dispatched to their stations, with the motor launch in support. The motor launch was told off to torpedo the piers. Before the arrival of the Vindictive, until 1:45 o'clock, the enemy was remarkably quiet, but just at this time the Germans began to fire. The Vindictive was proceeding excellently.

"At about this time the sky, which hitherto had been almost unclouded, began to be partly obscured by low, drifting clouds. The smoke screens were progressing excellently. The outward passage was made without interference on the part of the enemy. The small craft were all dispatched to their stations, with the motor launch in support. The motor launch was told off to torpedo the piers. Before the arrival of the Vindictive, until 1:45 o'clock, the enemy was remarkably quiet, but just at this time the Germans began to fire. The Vindictive was proceeding excellently."

"It was a terrific scene when the Vindictive arrived at 2 o'clock, practically in the middle of the harbor. The explosion of bombs from airplanes added to the din, and there was an occasional cry of agony from someone mortally wounded. Searchlights criss-crossed above and the whole scene was illuminated with flash and star shells. This was the picture for a full hour."

"The Vindictive cruised about for 20 minutes in the fog, looking for the entrance to the harbor, which she eventually found. She sank about 200 yards inside the eastern entrance. The Vindictive's crew was rescued by a motor launch, which brought off two officers and 38 men, and another which went alongside and took off a Lieutenant and two men. The other motor launch detailed for rescue work searched the shores carefully under heavy fire, but found no one."

A large number of the officers and men who took part in the operation against the Zebruggue mole on April 23 claimed the right to participate in the Ostend operations, says the Central News story of the raid and their wish was gratified. All the men on the Vindictive were volunteers from the Dover patrol.

At 3:15 o'clock the Warwick, flagship of Admiral Keyes, sighted a motor launch which had on board two officers and 38 men of the Vindictive. An officer who was on a destroyer described the operations. "Up to 1:45 o'clock we heard nothing of the enemy," he said. "Then he sent up star shells and flashed his searchlights. A heavy bombardment followed, beginning when we were about 2 1/4 miles from the shore."

"By the light of star shells and searchlights our smoke screen was brought off two officers and 38 men from the Vindictive. Another which subsequently went alongside took off a Lieutenant and two ratings who were wounded while two other motor launches also detailed for rescue work kept close to the shore, their crews displaying the greatest pluck and determination."

Blind Youths "See" and Describe British Tank

Frank Isaacks and William Miller, Students, "Examine" Britannia With Their Hands and Discover Its Fine Points.

A crowd, gathered about the tank Britannia at Twelfth and Olive streets, yesterday, watched with interest the methods employed by two blind students of the Missouri School for the Blind to "see" the tank.

The blind youths visited the tank at their own urgent request. They were Frank Isaacks, 21 years old, who lost his sight in an accident when he was 4 years old, and William Miller, 17, who was blinded by a rock thrown by a playmate when he was 7. Isaacks has earned \$40 during his blind life by toil, and the sum now is invested in War Savings Stamps.

The youths went eagerly to their examination of the tank. Their hands moved over the surface rapidly, their fingers as facile as a pianist's on a speed run of the keys. Excited ejaculations came from one and the other as each discovered some new bump, and they determined what it was. They were particularly interested in the holes for the guns, sensing immediately what they were for. And the bullet marks on the Britannia's hide! "She's had a fight, all right, all right," chuckled Isaacks.

After 15 minutes, a Post-Dispatch reporter asked them to describe the tank, and descriptions by Post-Dispatch reporters, printed Thursday, when the tank arrived, were no more accurate. It was as if the boys had read the paper.

"She is oblong and her nose is pointed," began Miller. "And she moves on a caterpillar, and her turrets revolve," broke in Isaacks, and the two completed from their 15-minute examination a detailed description of the tank. "The little revolving ball set into Britannia's front was. He got no further than a word or two, when Isaacks broke in.

"It's a contraption you poke the machine gun through," he said. "I got to see this first." His command took precedence over Tommy's, who stopped with one leg in his overalls to tell Isaacks what the little revolving ball set into Britannia's front was. He got no further than a word or two, when Isaacks broke in.

"What's that?" demanded Isaacks when his hands encountered a pipe. "Is that the pipe that runs back the pilot's seat with growing excitement, when the entrance of one of the crew spread disappointment. "All out," he said, as he climbed into a pair of overalls, "we've got to grease her up."

Isaacks was not to be denied. "Wait a minute," he said, "I got to see this first." His command took precedence over Tommy's, who stopped with one leg in his overalls to tell Isaacks what the little revolving ball set into Britannia's front was. He got no further than a word or two, when Isaacks broke in.

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HAND EXTINGUISHER TO TANK'S RESCUE WHEN FIRE STARTS

Crew Forced to Get Out When Waste in Land Cruiser Begins to Blaze Near Forest Park.

When the British tank Britannia was being unloaded from a flat car today at 10:30 a. m., near the De Baliviere entrance to Forest Park, for an afternoon exhibition of prowess, waste within the tank took fire. Smoke issued from the tank and a moment later her crew of veteran tank fighters came piling out, ran to a store on Berlis avenue, and, returning with a hand fire extinguisher, put out the blaze.

Two timbers a foot square served as skids for the Britannia's journey off the flat car. She proceeded into the park and stopped at the south-west corner of the tennis courts, where her crew closed her up and departed for lunch.

At 1 o'clock there was a small gathering about the tank and crowds were arriving for the exhibition. The Britannia's crew discovered that too much water to the River Des Peres to permit the Britannia to cross at the point first selected west of the foot bridge near the Grand Basin. They decided to nose the tank's way along the bank seeking a more favorable passage nearer the lagoon.

Otherwise the program was unchanged. After crossing the River Des Peres the Britannia is to plunge into the mud in the basin of the lagoon at a point where the basin is five feet deep and 40 feet across. She is then to ascend and descend East Pavilion Hill and ascend and descend Art Hill. On her journey up the steep incline she will bring out trees of size and bring them down.

Arrangements are being made to have the tank on exhibition at some convenient spot in Forest Park all day tomorrow. The crew and tank will depart for Chicago tomorrow night.

MUSIC CLUB NAME CHANGE

Directors of Aschenbroedel Club Recommend Revision to Members.

The Aschenbroedel Club, which has been in existence under that name for 31 years at 3335 Pine street, proposes to drop the Aschenbroedel and call itself hereafter the Musicians' Club. A resolution was adopted yesterday by the Board of Directors. The suggested change will be submitted to the members and it is considered certain that they will sanction it.

The club, according to Owen Miller, general secretary of the American Federation of Musicians, was named after Aschen, the president of a similar club in New York, the "broedel" being added to denote the mixture of instruments in the organization.

PLANS FIGHT FOR BIG GUN PLANT

Chamber of Commerce Sends Representative to Washington.

The Chamber of Commerce will make a strong effort to induce the United States Steel Corporation to build in St. Louis its new plant for the manufacture of heavy artillery. Edgar Gengenbach, industrial commissioner of the chamber, left for Washington yesterday, where he will outline the advantages of this city to Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the Steel corporation.

The steel company announced that the plant, which the Government has directed it to construct at once, would be located at some point in the interior of the country. It will be one of the largest of its kind in the United States. P. V. Bunn, general secretary of the chamber, who is in the East, will discuss the subject with the War Department before returning to St. Louis.

MAYOR SIGNS CITY JOURNAL BILL

Measure Discontinues City Printing in Newspapers.

Mayor Kiel today signed the ordinance providing for the discontinuance of certain classes of city printing in German and English language newspapers and for the publication of a municipally controlled paper to carry this printing.

The paper will be known as the "City Journal" and will be edited by City Register Cuedent.

A cottage with a large yard—see Post-Dispatch Wants.

ELEVEN OFFICERS AMONG 69 NAMED ON CASUALTY LIST

Two Lieutenants and Six Others Killed in Action—Col. G. E. Leash of Minneapolis Wounded Slightly.

TOTAL OF 38 MEN REPORTED WOUNDED

WASHINGTON, May 11 (By A. P.).—The casualty list today contained 69 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 8; died of wounds, 4; died of accident, 7; died of disease, 4; drowned, 1; wounded slightly, 34; prisoners (previously reported missing), 5.

Eleven officers were included: Lieuts. Adrian C. Edwards, Carrollton, Ill., and Walter Cecil Flato, New York City, were killed in action. Col. George E. Leash, Minneapolis, and Lieut. Mortimore L. Steinhart, New York, were wounded slightly.

Listed as prisoners are Capt. John F. Hardesty, Winfield, Mo. (a physician who practiced in St. Louis and who heretofore has been reported a prisoner) and Lieut. William H. Gordon, New York City; Thomas Benjamin Kern, Bethlehem, Pa.; James E. Quigley, Madison, Wis.; and James E. Quigley, Madison, Wis.

The name of Lieut. Alton P. Wood, Boston, appears among those who died "of other causes."

The list follows:

Killed in action—Lieuts. Adrian C. Edwards, Carrollton, Ill.; Walter Cecil Flato, New York City; Sergt. William F. Taylor, Alto, Scotland; Corp. Alexander Frazier, Bellevue, Ky.; Privates Charles Heckelman, Reading, Pa.; William Johnson, Reager, Mo.; Bee Stewart, Amherst, Va.; David F. Wilson, Opp, Ala.

Died of wounds—Corp. Jack Killman, New York City; Bugler Howard G. Parker, Providence, R. I.; Privates Edward H. Monahan, Sioux City, Io.; William J. Hamilton, Decatur, Ill.; Corp. Leonard A. Frye, Rutland, Vt.; Walter Griffith, Hiltchins, Ky.; Joseph Julian, Bethlehem, Pa.; Martin W. Keller, Prairie Duchien, Wis.; William J. B. Koder, Hellerstown, Pa.; Morris Lockett, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joe G. Mullins, Greenfield, N. H.; Claude H. Myers, Bridgeport, Conn.; Nicolai P. Nelson, Grantsburg, Wis.; Harry E. Rowe, Greenfield, O.; Edward C. St. Jean, Manchester, N. H.; Kurt Schoenau, Crowsberg, Germany; Emmett Self, Mount Sterling, Mo.; Floyd William Spencer, Goettsville, Mich.; Robert E. Stephens, Calhoun, Ga.; Charles Wiley, Livingston, N. Y.

Prisoners (previously reported missing)—Capt. John F. Hardesty, Winfield, Mo.; Lieuts. William H. Gordon, New York City; Thomas Benjamin Kern, Bethlehem, Pa.; James E. Quigley, Madison, Wis.; and James E. Quigley, Madison, Wis.

Wounded severely—Corp. Homer K. Byers, Jackson, O.; Walter J. Herzog, Johnston, Pa.; Privates Clyde L. Grimm, Chicago, Ill.; Edward L. Kilnt, Davenport, Io.

Wounded slightly—Col. George E. Leash, Minneapolis, Minn.; Lieut. L. Steinhart, New York City; Corp. Alexander Frazier, Bellevue, Ky.; Privates Charles Heckelman, Reading, Pa.; William Johnson, Reager, Mo.; Bee Stewart, Amherst, Va.; David F. Wilson, Opp, Ala.

Wounded slightly—Capt. Otto J. Kinder, Lancaster, O.; Lieut. William J. Belhorn, Lancaster, O.; George Leitch, Lancaster, O.; Kevin A. Walsh, Indianapolis, Ind.; Corp. William B. Bowers, Westville, Ok.; Francis E. Rollins, Sherborn, Mass.; Musician Ezra W. Estabrook, Marlboro, Mass.; Privates Patrick Anderson, Whitinsville, Mass.; James S. Baker, Parsons, Tenn.; Paul W. Bradley, Short Hills, N. J.; Virtus Cummings, Pierson, Io.; Carl Gerken, Lancaster, O.; Augustus E. Hewitt, 109 East Fourteenth street, Kansas City, Mo.; James S. Jenkins, Kimber, Ia.; Dominick Luciano, Bridgeport, Conn.; Lyle F. McDole, Kingsport, Io.; Alex. Mironik, 1413 North Seventh street, St. Louis; Walter B. Moore, Schamberg, Miss.; Carl O. Peterson, Palmer, Mo.; Leonard F. Purse, Sykes, Mont.; Gilbert Remme, Kaneth, Minn.; Charles Sherman, New York City; Frank J. Sikorski, 4114 Pennsylvania avenue, St. Louis; Fred Blenker, South Olive, O.; Daniel E. Stout, Lancaster, O.; Ralph L. Stratton, Thirty-second and Douglas avenue, Des Moines, Io.

LINCOLN INSTITUTE FUNDS USED FOR BANQUET, AUDITOR SAYS

Records at Institute Very Incomplete, Official Declares in Report to Jefferson City.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 11.—In a report on the affairs of Lincoln Institute, made public today, State Auditor Hackman told Gov. Gardner that approximately \$850 had been used to banquet members of the Legislature and no record of the domestic science fund of the institution.

"The records as a whole, are very incomplete," the report says. "The minutes of board meetings do not set forth clearly the matters of business transacted. There is no record of enrollment and tuition kept which can be verified."

The requisitions for supplies for the legislative banquets were written to F. Chinn, president of the board and are signed by F. F. Allen, president of the school.

A cottage with a large yard—see Post-Dispatch Wants.

2 British Airplanes Rout 20 of the Enemy, Destroying 8

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 11 (By A. P.).—ONE of the most daring bits of work ever done by British battle planes was carried out Tuesday evening, when two English machines routed 20 German scouts to a standstill, destroying eight of the enemy and forcing several others to abandon the conflict. The British machines returned safely, having abandoned their attack only when their ammunition became exhausted at the end of a half hour.

In addition to destroying eight of the 20 German airplanes, the British aviators sent down five others damaged. The battle began when the British aviators attacked seven German planes. Two other enemy formations came up, raising the total of German machines to 10, but in stead of retreating the two British fighters pressed the attack.

In and out among the large enemy force these two planes, with their gallant little crews, swirled and charged working their rapid-firing like mad. One of the Britishers got on the trail of a big German machine, riddled it with bullets. The enemy airplane hung quivering in the air for a moment and then, turning its nose toward the earth, crashed down with sheets of flame bursting from it. The seven other German machines were shot to pieces.

Thirty minutes had sufficed for the two British machines to accomplish all this. Only seven of the 20 enemy planes remained in the air. The British had used up all their ammunition and then withdrew in safety.

Several days ago, near Ypres, one British machine attacked five Germans single-handed. The Britisher engaged one enemy and fought him until he turned tail and fled. The English pilot then went after another German and pressed the attack so hard that the enemy was forced into a nose spin in an attempt to escape. The ruse was futile, however, for the Britisher followed him down, firing steadily into the helpless German machine until the latter finally turned on its back and fell plumbly-like.

A British plane was attacked by six enemy machines, which came from below and behind. The British observer opened fire at close range, riddling the leading German machine, which dived, and then burst into flames. This finished the work of the British pilot, who got away safely.

CHICAGO: Lamar Paul Ducote, Cottonport, La.; Lindsey Jones, Rockford, Ga.; Harry A. Littlefield, Petersburg, N. Y.; Everett N. McKenney, Gorham, Me.; William Ross Williams, Jr., Hamilton, N. Y.; Corp. George Leash, Minneapolis, Minn.; Lieut. Mortimore L. Steinhart, New York City; Thomas Benjamin Kern, Bethlehem, Pa.; James E. Quigley, Madison, Wis.; and James E. Quigley, Madison, Wis.

Died of accident—Sergt. Denis Downing, New York City; Cadet Clarence H. Fry, Columbia, Tenn.

Drowned—Clv. John J. Tranor, New York City.

Prisoners (previously reported missing)—Lieuts. J. S. Abbott, St. Paul, Minn.; R. H. Jeffrey, Uniontown, Pa.; Abraham Strauss, New York City.

Wounded severely—Sergt. William H. Buckley, Newark, O.; John Bush, Monticello, Ind.; Nathan Curley, New York City; Walter W. Gerlach, Mt. Sterling, O.; Daniel R. Smith, Dillsburg, Pa.; Corporal Robert G. Greaves, Ackerman, Miss.; Earl Thomas S. Charleston, O.; Privates Henry J. Belrose, Franklin, Mass.; Edward H. Draves, Reynolds, Mich.; Joseph C. Jelsch, Rome, Ind.; Richard P. Jones, Trenton, Ill.; George Leitch, Lancaster, O.; James E. Love, Lanham, Md.; William H. Murray, Palmer, N. Y.; Dwight L. Nye, Pomeroy, Wash.; Stanley Olshasky, Princeton, Wis.; Walter C. Phillips, Milan, Ga.; Dean Raines, Whitehall, Ill.; Neil E. Ruhl, Blomark, N. D.; Paul Schocker, Delphos, O.

Wounded slightly—Capt. Otto J. Kinder, Lancaster, O.; Lieut. William J. Belhorn, Lancaster, O.; George Leitch, Lancaster, O.; Kevin A. Walsh, Indianapolis, Ind.; Corp. William B. Bowers, Westville, Ok.; Francis E. Rollins, Sherborn, Mass.; Musician Ezra W. Estabrook, Marlboro, Mass.; Privates Patrick Anderson, Whitinsville, Mass.; James S. Baker, Parsons, Tenn.; Paul W. Bradley, Short Hills, N. J.; Virtus Cummings, Pierson, Io.; Carl Gerken, Lancaster, O.; Augustus E. Hewitt, 109 East Fourteenth street, Kansas City, Mo.; James S. Jenkins, Kimber, Ia.; Dominick Luciano, Bridgeport, Conn.; Lyle F. McDole, Kingsport, Io.; Alex. Mironik, 1413 North Seventh street, St. Louis; Walter B. Moore, Schamberg, Miss.; Carl O. Peterson, Palmer, Mo.; Leonard F. Purse, Sykes, Mont.; Gilbert Remme, Kaneth, Minn.; Charles Sherman, New York City; Frank J. Sikorski, 4114 Pennsylvania avenue, St. Louis; Fred Blenker, South Olive, O.; Daniel E. Stout, Lancaster, O.; Ralph L. Stratton, Thirty-second and Douglas avenue, Des Moines, Io.

WOMAN WHO GETS LICENSE TO WED ADMITS SHE'S MARRIED

Declares She Thought Missing Husband Might Return if She Married Again.

Mrs. Esther C. Dehol, 20 years old, of 5347 Marfitt avenue, was arrested yesterday after she had obtained a license to wed James J. DeMarco, a resident of St. Louis. Her home is in Kansas City and her father is an army sergeant in France.

Peper and his first wife eloped to Clayton and were married April 17, 1912. The custody of a son was awarded to her when she obtained a divorce.

JUROR ASKS COURT FOR \$50 HE SAID WAS OFFERED AS BRIBE

Statement of Charles H. Lang Resulted in New Trial of Aaron Case Last Year.

Charles H. Lang of 3332 Minnesota avenue, whose statement that an attempt was made to bribe him, resulted in a new trial of the Berch-Gilmore-Imel arson case in April, 1917, today demanded \$50 from Judge Davis to obtain the \$50 which he said had been offered as a bribe.

Lang was a juror at the trial. He based Eugene P. McMahon, 1211 Von Versen avenue, his testimony on \$50 to "see that his brother-in-law, Julius R. Berch, got a fair deal." McMahon was acquitted of the charge by a jury on March 13.

Lang based his claim to the money on McMahon's testimony that he had given the money as a personal recompense for loss of time, and with no thought of Lang's connection with the arson trial.

CHRISTIAN P. BELL IS REPORTED MISSING

Bride Who Married Him Five Days After His Divorce Visits Prosecuting Attorney.

Mrs. Helen Alderson Bell, bride of Christian P. Bell, son of Nicholas M. Bell of 4422 West Pine boulevard, visited Prosecuting Attorney Sidener today and told him her husband had been missing from their home at the Albemarle Hotel, 4101 Westminster place, since last Thursday.

They were married April 24, five days after Bell's first wife, Hazel W. Bell, had obtained a divorce on a charge that Bell drank to excess. He inherited about \$200,000 from the estate of his grandfather, Christian Peper, a tobacco dealer.

The prosecuting attorney told the bride that as her husband had been missing only since Thursday, no official action against him could be taken.

Mrs. Bell said she had gone to her husband's father and told him the disappearance and he said he knew nothing of his son's whereabouts.

Bell and Miss Helen Alderson were married by Justice of the Peace Schuler. They met when both were visitors to Jefferson City at the last session of the legislature. Her home is in Kansas City and her father is an army sergeant in France.

Peper and his first wife eloped to Clayton and were married April 17, 1912. The custody of a son was awarded to her when she obtained a divorce.

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Declares She Thought Missing Husband Might Return if She Married Again.

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CHARGES AGAINST BORGUM MADE PART OF INQUIRY

Revelations Given in Senate
to Show Critic Sought
to Form an Airplane Com-
pany.

"TRIED TO CAPITALIZE WILSON'S FRIENDSHIP"

Statements Show Activity—
"Frame Up," He Declares
—British Agent Also
Makes Denial.

WASHINGTON, May 11 (By A. P.).

Developments in the airplane inquiry today awaited the effect of revelations of the Army Intelligence Service made to show that Gutzon Borgum, while investigating aircraft production with the permission of President Wilson, secretly sought to capitalize his friendship with the President by the formation of a private airplane company.

The disclosures given to the Senate yesterday by Senator Thomas of Colorado, in sworn statements, letters and telegrams from the intelligence service files, represent Borgum, who has been one of the chief critics of airplane production officials, seeking for himself the position of silent partner in a new corporation to take war contracts. His sole asset in the transaction, the documents said, was to be "his personal friendship with President Wilson," whom, he stated, "he could do anything with."

Hugo Gibson, an employee of the British ministry of munitions, who was located in New York and was to share in the deal, was associated with Borgum, according to the letters. Among the papers is a formal statement by Kenyon W. Mix of the Dodge Manufacturing Co. of Indiana, detailing an account of his negotiations with the two men.

Information Long in Hand.
The Mix statement shows that Government officials, including Vice President Marshall and Howard E. Coffin, former head of the Aircraft Board, have had most of the information disclosed since last January. There is no indication, however, that it reached President Wilson himself at that time, or that he was aware of its existence until several weeks ago, when he called a halt upon the sculptor's investigations in his name.

All documents submitted by Senator Thomas, as well as much other data from the War Department, have been placed in the hands of Assistant Attorney-General Frierson, who has just started the inquiry ordered by the President into charges of graft, disloyalty and incompetency in the Government aircraft. These charges, referred to first in the capitol floor room gossip, and finally on the floor of the Senate, have been attributed largely to assertions of Borgum.

With the Mix statement there was filed a copy of a formal statement accusing Borgum to the military intelligence section of the War Department, and decided to report the matter to Government authorities.

There are intimations that a great deal of information bearing on Borgum's activities and motives had been assembled by the Army Intelligence Service. This is a confidential report in official circles that evidence of German influence in some form will be brought to light when the full story is revealed.

The statement by Supple, in the War Department official files, is in part as follows:

"1. That in all the relations concerning the matter of promotion of a stock company for the manufacture of airplanes during which I was present at several conferences with the projectors of this enterprise as consulting engineer, I desire to state that there was never any other understanding of this project but that Mr. Borgum was to be represented in the corporation by Mr. Harris and that his sole asset in the transaction was to be, first, his personal friendship and association with President Wilson, whom he stated he could do anything with."

"2. As a further asset in this commercial venture, Mr. Borgum stated and gave every one concerned in this matter to understand, that his

2 Brothers Here, Veterans of 1870, Have 3 Sons Each in U. S. Service



Oscar Flori. Jules Flori. August M. Flori. Charles L. Flori. Joseph C. Flori. L. R. Flori.

Two St. Louis brothers who were soldiers in the French army in the war of 1870 have three sons each who are in the service of the United States in the present war, all of them as volunteers. The brothers are George Flori of 214 O'Farrell avenue, a retired engineer, and Jacob Flori of 2541 Pennsylvania avenue, a machinist.

position with the Aircraft Production Board and the Aerial Section of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., was such that he could obtain for their own plans and technical details which this company could use and thus save considerably, both in time and money, in beginning operations.

"3. That one of the partners of this concern was to have been Mr. Hugo C. Gibson, who is connected with the British Ministry of War in the United States, offices at 129 Broadway, New York City, who proposed that certain plans which he controlled would be used by this company and who also stated that he would be able to influence orders for airplanes in such a way that this company might receive the benefit therefrom."

"4. That I was given to understand that Mr. Borgum, who the present personnel of the aircraft board was highly distrustful to him and he was constantly criticizing their work. That he definitely proposed to change the personnel by virtue of his friendship with President Wilson and that he asked me to suggest members for the new board which would be more friendly to him in his project. That I avoided giving any definite answers along this line. That in the event of a newly constituted aircraft board being formed there would then be no difficulty in securing the success of the American aircraft program under the present regime."

A statement by Mr. Mix, made as was Supple's to the Army Intelligence Bureau, takes up his story of the proposed aircraft corporation when he encountered on a train en route to Washington on Dec. 8, 1917, two men who later turned out to be Borgum and Gibson. He says he was attracted by their conversation as to the progress of the Dayton-Wright Aircraft Co., on Government contracts, and on getting into conversation with them himself later told of the desire of his own company, the Dodge Manufacturing Co., to enter the field of aircraft production.

"These two men intimated to me," Mix's statement continues, "that they could produce designs for a plane which would be faster and sturdier in the air than the Albatross and which would weigh less. (The statement says the Dodge Manufacturing Co. had designs for the Albatross machine which it had intended to develop.)"

"Having at that time the interests of the Dodge Manufacturing Co. in mind and being particularly anxious to become a part of any organization which goes to the manufacture of airplanes, having no monopoly feelings, I led the gentlemen to believe that we would welcome any suggestions which would furnish the design and power plant for high-speed aircraft."

Mr. Borgum and Mr. Gibson were very insistent that I call upon them in New York or may up from Washington, which I did on Dec. 18, 1917. I did not see Mr. Borgum but talked to him over the long distance telephone at Stanford. He insisted that I see Mr. Gibson at once. I did so and learned from Gibson that Mr. Borgum had certain confidential connection with the Government which would be to our advantage as well as to his own."

Borgum Had Staff of Experts.
Mix then described his talk with Mr. Gibson and attaches a copy of a letter he wrote to Mr. Gibson giving details of the capacity of the Dodge plant and again laying stress on the fact that design and power plant for a type of plane was all the company lacked to begin manufacturing. He then inserts the following copy of a telegram from Borgum dated Stanford, Conn., Dec. 31, 1917:

Like your suggestion to Gibson. Write me fully part you and your company can play. I have staff of experts with the best foreign experience who can come close to delivery 100 per cent article. Necessary can arrange finance also with the best New York banks. Washington is watchful but waiting overtime. Your idea and mine should be rushed to the limit we should guarantee the boys in France 500 of swiftest machines in the world by May 1, but not a minute can be lost—not a minute during the next 90 days. A hap-

py New Year to you.

Mix also described a conference in Gibson's office where details of the plan were talked over with Harris, representing Borgum.

"The relative proportions of stock in the company was not discussed," Mix said, "it being the opinion of Mr. Gibson and Mr. Harris that this appointment was made."

Showing President's Letter.
Mix hesitated to commit himself finally as he did not know Borgum's connections in Washington, and on Jan. 15 called on Borgum here when he was shown Borgum's letter from the President.

"Borgum informed me that they had uncovered enough rottenness in the Signal Corps and in the Aircraft Production Board to make impossible the success of the American aircraft program under the present regime," Mix said. He seemed to particularly condemn Col. E. A. Deeds, making various extreme charges against him and also against Col. Montgomery.

At a later conference Mix says he asked Borgum just what was to be gained by the exposition of the men and how he expected to serve the country "by tearing down the men which he had no substitute to offer."

"Mr. Borgum protested he did not want to tear down the present organization of the Aircraft Board," continued Mix, "but that he would build up a structure around a composed of men of unquestionable business methods, and who would rush the American ship program to rapid completion."

Had Access to Other Machine Designs.
"Mr. Borgum stated that he did not know at that time how to build scout planes or any other aircraft which by their dependence upon surplus goods now being constructed, but that through his friendship with the White House and the acquaintance with Mr. Gibson, the engineer in the employ of the British Ministry of Munitions, he would have access to the best foreign and American designs and practices. He then asked me to make suggestions as to a new personnel for the Aircraft Board, and to suggest such men as I thought would be able to carry through the program rapidly and efficiently."

"At this point I became suspicious, and of Mr. Borgum's methods, but of his ability to aid the country by working along the lines he had suggested during the afternoon and evening conferences."

"I decided something was radically wrong. The thought occurred to me that possibly this man, through his friendship with the President had obtained authority which makes him decidedly dangerous to the interests of the country, and that he might remove from activity those people now responsible for the industrial development of aircraft without a hope of substituting in their stead a new working force."

Mix was surprised that Borgum had talked over so freely these confidential war plans of the country and feared that "through the medium of gossip our aircraft program might become known to the enemy."

"I thought it best," Mix says, "to drop all discussion of it (the new

company) inasmuch as Mr. Borgum did not have the designs to submit to the Signal Corps, but was probably relying upon his official powers to requisition and to get certain information from the Government which could be turned over to the new company for construction."

Mix says he told Supple, who accompanied him, that he proposed to lead Borgum on, pretending to be very anxious to start the company. He again saw the sculptor, he adds, with the purpose of seeing "whether the Signal Corps was willing to use his official authority as a means to further a private interest."

After conference with Borgum, Mix decided he should disclose the whole matter to the Government. On the advice of F. S. Hardesty, his father's friend, he went to Howard Coffin, and told him without reserve on Jan. 16 of all that had transpired.

Mix was Impressed.
Mix states that the confidence of Borgum and Gibson of their ability to build speed scouts acceptable to the Government impressed him and he considered extending his plans for manufacture. He attaches a copy of a letter Borgum, dated Jan. 4, in which he proposed a new company composed of manufacturers of component parts of airplanes appears for the first time. Mix explains that the Dodge people would not have cared to share ownership in venerable patents and processes any more than Borgum and Gibson would have cared to share permanently their interests in design and power plant. Before the letter was mailed, however, Borgum wired, on Jan. 4:

"Do you get my wire? Have you replied? When are you in New York or Washington? Reply Stamford, Conn."

Mix decided not to send his letter, but instead wired that he had just unmanageable trip to which he took Co. adjoining the Dodge veneer plant, and believed he had provided for body and wing construction, for landing and assembly and for all fittings and accessories. He added:

"If you can supply design as mentioned in your wire and propeller, there seems to be no reason why immediate operations could not be started."

On Jan. 6 Borgum wired Mix: "I leave for Washington on serious business. Can you see me there at earliest possible date? Address me Metropolitan Club."

The next day Borgum wired from Washington: "Am here indefinitely. Bring drawings, photos or other portable things to show me plans. See Gibson in New York."

"On Jan. 9, 1918," Mix's statement continues, "I called Mr. Gibson at the British ministry by telephone and was instructed to meet him in the afternoon at the office of Mr. Conston, an engineer, on the eighteenth floor of the Hudson Terminal Building. Mr. H. H. Supple accompanied me on this visit."

Mix was surprised that Borgum and Gibson, and at his office there

was also a Lieut. Roberts of the British army, who said he was in-validated out of the service and available for private employment.

"Mr. Gibson stated to me," the Mix statement continues, "in this conference, that Mr. Borgum's connection was with the highest authorities in the American Government and that he was a telegram from a man by the name of Nicholas, stating that Mr. Borgum could put through anything that had merit. Mr. Gibson also stated that Mr. Borgum could not be identified with the new company openly and that his interest would be represented by a Mr. Harris, whom he wished me to meet on the following day. He told me that Mr. Borgum was doing big things in Washington but that it was up to Mr. Borgum to explain for himself what they were."

When he was satisfied that his suspicions were well founded, Mix called his father's friend, F. S. Hardesty, and Mr. B. into conference. A portion of the city was before Mr. Coffin, but the source of the information was concealed.

Facts Given to Coffin.
Later the facts were disclosed fully to Mr. Coffin and General Hardesty. The statement was prepared by Mr. Mix in Mr. Hardesty's office and he notes that while he was writing it a letter arrived for him a copy of which he attached to the statement. The letter is on the stationery of the British Ministry of Munitions of war in U. S. A. Under date of New York, Jan. 16, and addressed to Mr. Mix. It says:

"Dusenbury State that it is Italian about 55 (a plane mark) here probably made horse power referring to (an airplane engine), being built to special order of Government U. S. and won't say any more."

"This looks interesting, no doubt the information is correct, but I am not sure."

"Hope to hear as to you are progressing."

The letter is signed Hugo C. Gibson. In concluding his statement, Mix says that on Jan. 20 he called on Vice President Marshall and gave him details of the transactions with Borgum before him. The following day the papers were returned to Mix with Mr. Marshall's assurance that he had no objection to the letter being sent to Mr. Baker and that it would be attended to in detail."

Worked on Inventions.
Other documents dated as far back as Sept. 14 show that Borgum at that time was working on airplane inventions. A letter from Borgum to Gen. Squier regarding an airplane brake device was also sent to the President. In a postscript longer than the original letter, Borgum talks of two new forms of planes which he said he had perfected as to their major problems.

"I believe," he says, "and am prepared to make good that belief that I can deliver such a device as I have planned, and 25 of the same swift scouting machines could be built and delivered to the Government within six months. Such a fleet could deliver 100,000 pounds of bombs to any target in Europe or Hellsgoland and Kiel canal, and for a week, without special danger to itself."

"I will go further. I will, if the Government will order such a fleet, to deliver such a device as I have planned, and 25 of the same swift scouting machines could be built and delivered to the Government within six months. Such a fleet could deliver 100,000 pounds of bombs to any target in Europe or Hellsgoland and Kiel canal, and for a week, without special danger to itself."

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ROOSEVELT PUTS HEARST PAPERS IN "DISLOYAL" CLASS

In Reply to Postmaster-General He Criticizes Administration for Not Proceeding Against Them.

DEFENDS JOURNALS WHICH "TOLD TRUTH"

Hearst More "Dangerous" Than Tom Watson, Whose Magazine Was Suppressed, Colonel Declares.

By Lured Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, May 11.—"The prime example of failure by the administration to proceed against the newspapers which opposed the war or attacked our allies, directly or indirectly, is the failure of the administration to deal with Mr. Hearst's newspapers as it has dealt with certain other papers."

So declares Col. Roosevelt in a statement responding to the challenge of Postmaster-General Burleson that he name papers of alleged disloyal leanings which were not proceeded against by the Postoffice Department, because they "upheld the administration and defended the inefficiency." The Colonel asserts that Mr. Hearst has been more "dangerous" than Tom Watson, whose magazine was suppressed.

"It is absolutely impossible," states Col. Roosevelt, "to reconcile the Government's action in proceeding against Tom Watson's paper with its failure to proceed against Mr. Hearst's papers on any theory that justice was done alike to the strong and the weak."

Statement in Full.

The statement in full follows: "Postmaster-General Burleson's statement was issued formally from the office of information of the Postoffice Department. I shall therefore answer it completely and at length in a letter to some Senator so as to have it appear permanently in the records, precisely as Mr. Burleson's statement appears. Meanwhile, I make the following brief preliminary statement:

"The Metropolitan Magazine and Collier's Magazine and the New York Tribune have consistently upheld the war, but have also told that small portion of the truth which it was absolutely necessary to tell about the administration's failure to conduct the war efficiently and have only told it when it was imperative so to do in order to speed up the war.

"Collier's has been attacked by Mr. Creel, officially speaking as President Wilson's representative, and as giving a message from the United States Government to the American people. He has also attacked the Metropolitan and the New York Tribune.

"The Postoffice Department, through the New York Postmaster, on March 2 last, notified the publishers of the Metropolitan that its March issue was nonmailable under the espionage act. This action was widely published throughout the country. It was calculated to do great damage to the Metropolitan. The Metropolitan immediately asked the Postmaster for the grounds of his action, but got no answer. On March 9 it telegraphed the Postmaster-General asking whether the action was taken by the order of the Postmaster-General, and if not what steps the Postmaster-General would take to repair the damage done to the Metropolitan.

Postmaster's Action Reversed.

"On March 11 the Postmaster of New York wrote to the Metropolitan reversing his action of March 2, but making no apologies and giving no explanation. The Postmaster-General, Mr. Burleson, on March 11, replied to the Metropolitan, stating that accusation had been made that an article in it was a treasonous effusion, but that he did not know whether the complaints were justified, and that no order had been issued about it by the Department. He did not answer the Metropolitan's question as to what steps would be taken to repair the damage done by

the conduct of the New York Postmaster.

"On March 13 the editor of the Metropolitan wrote to Mr. Burleson, saying among other things, 'You must remember that there are great numbers of pacifists and pro-Germans in this country who would willingly put the Metropolitan magazine out of business because it is the most strongly pro-Ally and anti-German publication in the country,' calling attention to the fact that a statement attributed to the Solicitor-General of the Department was obviously not in accord with the facts and that the Metropolitan could not accept newspaper statements without confirmation from the Postmaster-General and asking for a written statement from the Postmaster-General in the matter. He has received no such statement nor has any attempt been made by the Postoffice Department to remedy the wrong it did by the Postmaster at New York.

"At the same time one of the advertisers in the Metropolitan, Mr. F. M. Mansur of Floral Park, New York, received a letter from a man drawing his advertisement because of the editorial in the Metropolitan Magazine. Mr. Mansur declined to withdraw it. He notified the Metropolitan that a special agent of the United States Department of Justice, whose name, shield number and address he gave, all of which I will give in my formal letter to the Senator, called on him with copies of the letters of this Chicago man to him, as I did of the replies, and asked if Mr. Mansur had stopped advertising and wanted to know if he was going on advertising next year, and then if he were an American citizen.

"The last query, taken in connection with the first two, contained, of course, the implication that was in effect a threat. This shows that the Department of Justice had knowledge of the attempt and lent its official power to further it, unless the man in question had stolen the special agent's shield which he possessed and forged his name and address.

"The above facts Mr. Burleson must truthfully deny, and they absolutely demonstrate the exactness of misstatement so far as the administration's action in proceeding against Tom Watson's paper with its failure to proceed against Mr. Hearst's papers on any theory that justice was done alike to the strong and the weak."

Second Part of Statement.

"Now for the second part of my statement. 'The prime example of failure of the administration to proceed against newspapers which opposed the war or attacked our allies or directly or indirectly aided Germany, is afforded by the failure of the administration to deal with Mr. Hearst's papers as it has dealt with certain other papers.'

"Mr. Hearst is a very wealthy man, reputed to be much more than a millionaire, owning a dozen newspapers, more or less, and a half dozen magazines in different parts of the country. At the very beginning of the war the Government proceeded successfully against Tom Watson's publication in Georgia. Yet Tom Watson had done nothing that was anything like as dangerous to this country and our allies as helpful to Germany as Mr. Hearst has done.

"It is interesting to remember that the administration had full warning about Hearst's probable attitude by his previous editorials attacking Germany's foes and defending Germany. I have before me at the moment a copy of the New York American editorial of June 6, 1915, signed by Mr. Hearst himself, saying that we have no right to ask Germany to refrain from submarine warfare against the commerce of her enemies, and that the Lusitania was an English vessel and was properly a spoil of war, and that its destruction by the German submarine was in accordance with the authorized and accepted rules of warfare.

"After we went into the war on April 11, 1917, Hearst wrote, 'stripping our country of men, money and food is a dangerous policy. Our earnest suggestion to the Congress is that it imperatively refuse to permit the further draining of our food supplies and our military supplies to Europe.' This, of course, was equivalent to a demand that the Government should turn around and help Germany more than if we had continued to remain neutral.

"On April 24, 1917, the New York American said: 'The painful truth is that we are being practically used as a mere reinforcement of England's warfare and England's future aggrandizement.' This, of course, was an effort against our ally and an effort to pander to anti-English prejudice in the interest of our foes, and nothing else.

"On May 17 it advocated our spending all our money on preparing our army and navy at home, and so compelling Germany, if she wants to fight, to come to us, which was, of course, equivalent to answer-

REVIEWS OF THE NEWEST BOOKS

New Books for the Week
at the Public Library

WINNING THE WAR. A SEQUEL TO PAN-GERMANISM—By Rolf and J. Usher. Dr. Usher calls this "an optimistic book for pessimistic people," and shows how the allies have lost Europe and won the world.

CAN WE BELIEVE IN IMMORTALITY?—By James H. Snowden. The question is discussed from every point of view and a positive conclusion is reached.

NORTHCLIFFE, BRITAIN'S MAN OF POWER—By William Carson. The dramatic life history of the journalist who has risen from obscurity to become the most powerful and dominating figure in British public life.

INSIDE CONSTANTINOPLE DURING THE DARDANELLES EXPEDITION—By Lewis Einstein. An American diplomat's diary of events in the Turkish capital which clearly shows Germany's responsibility for the Armenian massacres.

STORY-BOOK OF SCIENCE—By J. H. C. Fabre. A book for children, written by the well-known French naturalist, who tells many wonders of the world in story form.

NATIONAL MINIATURES—By "Tattler." Portrait sketches of public men and women of our day, originally published serially in the New York "Nation."

TO BAGDAD WITH THE BRITISH—By Arthur Clark. Stirring description of a little-known phase of the war, told by a member of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force.

COAST GUARD SCHOOL BOOK OF DRAPES—By George J. Cowan. A complete text-book and course of instruction in merchandise draping.

WOUNDED AND A PRISONER OF WAR—By an Exchange Officer. Vivid account of miseries and indignities bravely endured.

MERCHANT SEAMEN IN WAR—By L. C. Cornford. Admiral Jellicoe in a foreword says these seamen "have found a new and a glorious tradition in the teeth of new and undreamed-of peril."

ing that we would render no aid to defeat Germany until she had defeated our allies and was preparing to attack us. On the very day of the efforts to float the Liberty Loan: 'If you want our food and wealth sent abroad to help suffering England, buy a Liberty Bond. Furnish the sinews of war.' In view of Hearst's continued effort to excite hatred between the United States and England, the implication of this sentence cannot be mistaken.

In the very next sentence he says: 'The German people are not to be deceived by the propaganda of the New York Tribune, which is a tool of the German Government. The German people are not to be deceived by the propaganda of the New York Tribune, which is a tool of the German Government. The German people are not to be deceived by the propaganda of the New York Tribune, which is a tool of the German Government.'

"It is absolutely impossible to reconcile the Government's action in proceeding against Tom Watson's paper with its failure to proceed against Mr. Hearst's papers on any theory that justice was done alike to the strong and the weak."

"The Government had full notice about Hearst, because the allies had barred him from the cable service and only through the good offices of this Government have these cables of just now been restored to Mr. Hearst. Mr. Hearst's papers have upheld Mr. Baker, have apologized for the war program and have even denied such breakdowns as have been issued editorially professing great patriotic zeal at the very time when in other editorials he was attacking the allies of America—England and Japan—in the most offensive way and thereby doing his best to weaken the effect of our war against Germany and at the very time when he was upholding the Russian Bolsheviks. Such action represents mere camouflage. At this moment in France the Bonnet Rouge is being tried for treason, although in every issue it was blatant with pretense of patriotism.

"By turning to the New York Tribune of May 8, 1918, Postmaster-General Burleson will find an ardent tribute by the former German correspondent of the 'Koenigsche Zeitung' to Mr. Hearst and Mr. Hearst's editor in chief, Mr. Arthur Brisbane, for having been 'auxiliaries of valued influence' to Germany, especially because of the editorials in the Hearst newspapers. I commend this to Mr. Burleson and also to his Cabinet associates, Mr. Daniels, in view of their recent telegrams of congratulation to Mr. Brisbane, these telegrams having been published in Mr. Hearst's paper, the Evening Journal.

"Mr. Burleson says of Mr. Hearst's 'alter ego' that he congratulates the people of Chicago because they are to have the benefit of Mr. Brisbane's 'able and unselfish efforts for justice and freedom and true democratic government,' and Mr. Daniels goes Mr. Burleson one better in expressing the belief that Mr. Brisbane will preach 'patriotism and civic righteousness.'"

"The quotations above given deprive Mr. Burleson and the administration of which he is part of any shred of justification in this matter. I have a good deal more to say, especially about one or two English and German newspapers in the West which Mr. Burleson left unmolested at the very time of the action of his department against the Metropolitan: it will be said in my letter to the Senator for permanent record."

RUSSIA AMUCK.

CERTAINLY a person who was in Russia during the revolution overthrowing the Czar and then saw the revolution overthrowing the Kerensky Government has had an interesting time of it. That is what happened to Florence MacLeod Harper, who went there as a magazine correspondent. In order to go to the front she became part of the Red Cross. Her experiences were therefore varied and most unusual. She had a vantage point from which to see things.

She calls her book "Runaway Russia." The title is most expressive of what really happened in Russia. A people accustomed to be driven like cattle, oppressed like beasts of burden, and ruled over with an iron hand, is suddenly freed from all restraint. The result is a "runaway." Like wild horses who bolt, they are bound to bring havoc. That is what happened in Russia.

Kerensky was so idealistic that he would do nothing to curb either the agents of Germany who were allowed to speak on the street corners of the cities, or the Bolsheviks who preached anarchy. The pendulum had swung from the despotism of the Czar, who forbade all freedom of speech, to a freedom which ended in license.

Neither Kerensky nor his associates realized that in times of war the normal liberties must be abridged and that all decent citizens are willing to submit to such restraint for the sake of the nation. The Bolsheviks, with all their boasts of unlimited freedom, when they came into power engaged in a reign of terror, arresting and even killing those who they knew did not agree with their policy. Soldiers became the dominant power. Ignorant peasants in soldiers' garb sat in judgment over those who had given their lives and fortunes for Russia. Even the nurses of the Red Cross were not safe from the brutal hands which took license for liberty. Any one who dared criticize their conduct was a "bourgeois," and therefore an enemy of the people, and could be shot by any friend of the revolution.

Persons like Peter Kropotkin, Brezhnevskaya, Burtzev and others who had spent their lives fighting for Russia's freedom were thrown into prison by Lenin and his clique. Papers which did not agree with the rapid and criminal policies of Trotsky were suppressed in regular approved Czaristic fashion. Freedom meant that one must howl with the Bolshevik mobs.

Radicals, on reading the record of Russia in the last few months, must hide their heads in shame and blush for the irresponsible so-called leaders of Russia of today. These irresponsible have given radicalism a black eye for years to come. From the book one can readily realize that the will of the people will be awakened from her delirium and clean house. In that day the German hordes and the Bolshevik enemies of Russia will be driven out and Russia will begin to live her own life, realizing that democracy means responsibility and freedom means self-control. The Century Co.)

THE HOUSE OF CONRAD.

WHEN Gottfried Conrad came from Germany to America he was a Socialist, aflame with protest against what he deemed the injustice of the social order, and when he earned enough to send for his Annchen, whom he had wooed in the village on the Rhine, his ambition was to establish in America the House of Conrad, dedicated to the propagation of his ideas. He did not succeed very well, or maybe he succeeded better than he planned. His son, given the name of La Salle in the hope that he would be worthy of the name, but without the ceremony of baptism because Conrad's hatred of the forms of religion was complete, was promptly rechristened Fred by the youngsters of Kleindeutschland, the German colony of New York's East Side, and the "I" was knocked out of Conrad with equal dispatch, and the Fred Conrad who grew up under his father's tutelage absorbed more of the Americanism of his surroundings than the teachings of the La Salleans.

The process of Americanization was completed in the children of Fred Conrad and his wife, Annchen, Gottfried, disappointed and rebellious and bitter, succumbed at last to the same process that has prevented

the realization of his House of Conrad, and with the meekness of a child he becomes, in the household of his grandchildren, out in the western country, the sort of a son American wants his sons of alien birth to become.

It is a finely woven while study of America mothering her oft-rebellious and arrogant adopted children that Elias Tobenkin has given in "The House of Conrad." As in his "White Arrows," which was traced the Americanization of a little Russian Jewish immigrant, this new story reveals him as a very earnest and deep-seated student of the melting pot process. The new story, while it utilizes a great deal more material and is somewhat more diffuse than the other, and there is, here and there, a letting down of interest, will serve to establish Tobenkin more securely as a master workman with the fiction materials of immigration and assimilation. (Frederick A. Stokes Co.)

MORE CLASSICS.

THREE more volumes of the excellent collection of classic reprints called "Everyman's Library," are just from the press. Nos. 735 and 736 are "Memoirs of Cardinal de Retz," with an introductory analysis of the character of the old rake and agitator by David Ogden and No. 74 is "Tarus Bulba and Other Stories," by Nicolai V. Gogol.

La Rochefoucauld, a contemporary, was wont to say of De Retz that he would have been 'less and certainly less despicably' known but for his memoirs. By this work he left to the world a perennial reminder of his own shortcomings that utterly unfitted him for the high place to which the church elevated him. The memoirs, which were merely a collection of the loose morals that prevailed in the high society of the time. De Retz was a contemporary of Richelieu and Mazarin, against both of whom he organized conspiracies.

He pretended to be a great democrat, which was merely camouflage to win the favor of the populace of Paris. Most of his life was spent in keeping the kingdom of France in the throes of political turmoil and, though he actually plunged into the country into revolution at one time, he was forgiven by the Grand Monarch in the latter days of his life, which he spent mostly as personal envoy from Louis to the Vatican.

We hear much of the Ukraine these days. Nicholas Gogol was one of the men who dreamed of giving Little Russia—as it really is in contradistinction to Great Russia as the more northern portion of the old empire was known—a literature all its own. "Tarus Bulba" is a collection of short stories, portraying the life of the Ukraine. They are highly picturesque, of course, but lack the dramatic qualities that one expects of everything in a literary work that come out of Russia. However, they are extremely interesting. (Dutton.)

"HOUSE OF INTRIGUE."

ARTHUR STRINGER in his latest book, "The House of Intrigue," has constructed an intricate puzzle in his indomitable way and then solved it to the reader's wonder and delight at just about the time that the aforesaid reader had decided that the plot could not be worked out in the usual "all was happy thereafter" manner. Baddie Pretlow, the heroine, who was the companion of a crook, reforms, turns to a career as a detective and in the end engages herself to Wendy Washburn, whom the reader had just about decided was a master crook himself, but who turns out to be a rich young man and guardian for Clarissa Bartlett, occupant of "The House of Intrigue," and a great heiress. It was Washburn's mysterious method of protecting Miss Bartlett and preventing her from marrying a summer resort life-guard and professional crook that brought Washburn into an unusual and almost inexplicable series of events from which he emerged as the Hero Man that Baddie Pretlow decided he was at their first meeting when she was still following her occupation as a "come-on" for Bud Griswold.

There are thrills, mystery and adventure unfolded in every chapter of the book and in the quick-fash fashion that makes Stringer's novels popular. There is also love and sentiment.

ment. Outside of the fact that it is hard to fathom that a cultured man of the exclusive Aldine Club would really fall in love with an uneducated girl of the East Side, New York, whose only schooling had been of a few months' duration in a convent from which she escaped, the plot is well worked out. However, Stringer evidently relies on the old saying that nothing is stranger than love to fill out this slight incongruity in his story. He leaves them at the point where they are engaged and goes no farther. (Bobbs Merrill Co.)

A BRAVE FRENCH SOLDIER.

CAPTAIN Andre Cornet-Anquaver before the war began was a young university professor in England. When the war came he decided that he must fight for France and England. He enlisted and was gradually promoted until he became a Captain. He was loved by his soldiers and his officers. He fought and dreamed of victory for his country and her allies. During the spare moments of his busy life as a soldier he found time to write to his mother and father and his other dear ones. When he gave his life for his country, these letters were gathered in a little book. They form an important human document of this war. They show the ideals of the soldier in the trenches. The translation from the French was made by Theodore Stanton, and a fine translation it is. (Little, Brown, Co.)

THE CHILDHOOD OF THE RACE.

MARY E. MARCY has written in popular form something of the beginnings of our civilization. She takes the cave folk and tries to imagine how they began things. She calls her book "Stories of Cave People." Each story relates some incident such as discovering tools, fire, weapons, etc. While the book is rather elementary it is intended for young people who are not yet ready to read "heavier" books on the subject. (Kerr Co.)

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"THE BIG FIGHT"—By Capt. David Fallon, M. C., winner of the Victoria Cross (W. J. Watt Co.). The writer has been in fights from Gallipoli to the Somme, in the air and in the trenches, and receiving injuries that put him out of the active service for a long time. The book has some good illustrations.

"DRIFT"—By Mary Aldis, author of "Play for Small Stages," etc. With etchings by Pierre Nuytens (Duf-

Historical Society to Meet Here.
MINNEAPOLIS, May 11 (By A. P.).—Harlow Lindsey of Richmond, Ind., was elected president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Society here yesterday. St. Louis, Mo., was selected for the 1919 convention. Chauncey S. Boucher of St. Louis was elected to the executive committee.



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Ceremonies, Mr. W. E. Bilheimer, assisted by H. F. Marshall.

"What Are We Going to Eat?"

Food was so plentiful before the war that some people spent as much time in ordering a meal as they did in eating it.

Today good food is scarce, the variety is smaller, and the portions have been greatly reduced.

The problem now is—"What are we going to eat that will give us the most nourishment for our money?"

The answer is—Milk, Butter, Cheese.

Dr. McCollum Proved It

The nutrition experiments conducted at the Wisconsin Experiment Station by Dr. E. V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University have attracted national attention.

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Train No. 8—St. Louis to Mattoon—Leave St. Louis 6:10 A. M.
Train No. 4—St. Louis to Mattoon—Leave St. Louis 4:34 P. M.
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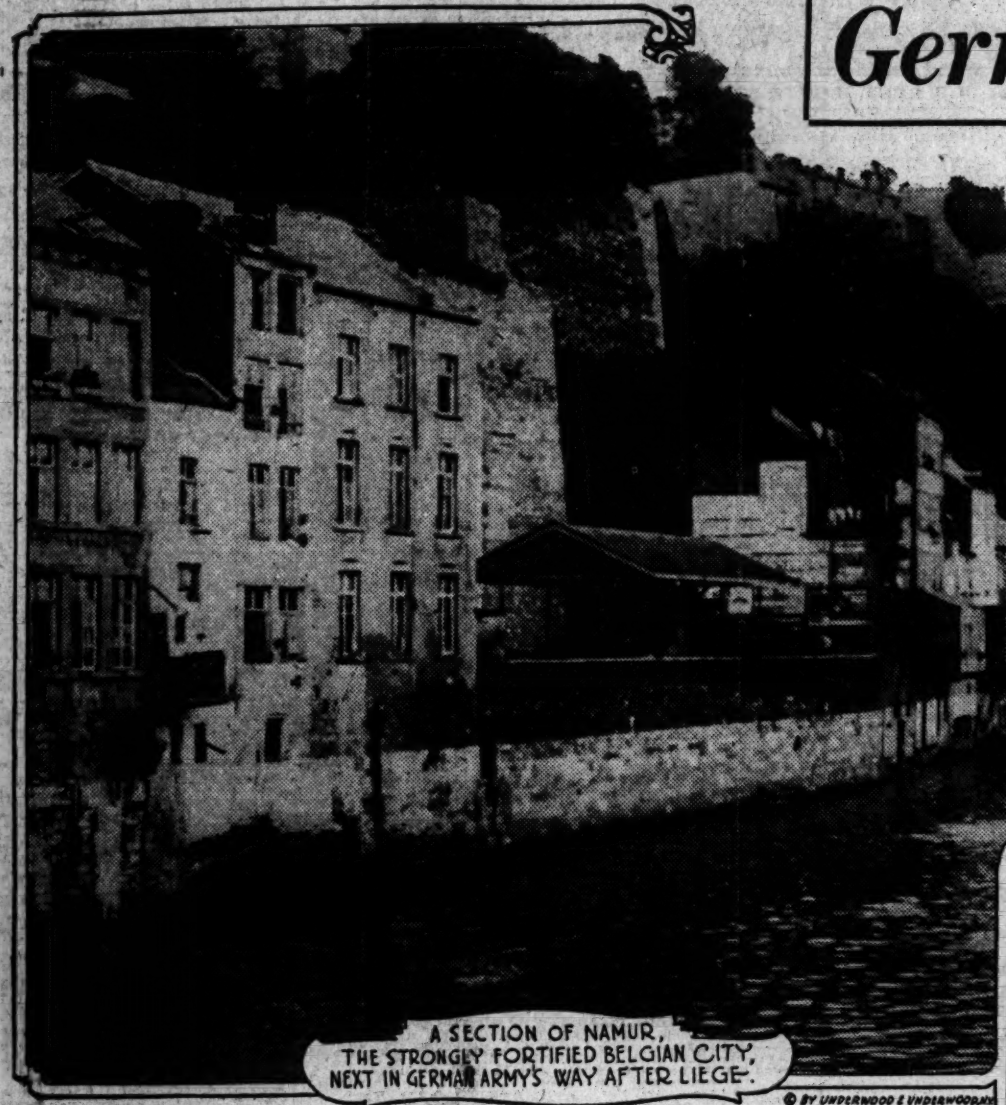
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Germany's Amazing Peace Proposal to Belgium

Told of by Brand Whitlock to Whom It Was Sent



A SECTION OF NAMUR, THE STRONGLY FORTIFIED BELGIAN CITY, NEXT IN GERMAN ARMY'S WAY AFTER LIEGE.

After Smashing Their Way Into the Country, in Violation of Treaties, the Teutons Offered a Truce, Dependent on Further Free Passage of Their Armies.

By BRAND WHITLOCK,
United States Minister to Belgium.

Problem of Refugees.

"I SUPPOSE I am to come right here with my family in case of trouble?" said a great strapping fellow, speaking in his strong German accent, who came one morning with a wife and five children and, planting himself there in the corridor that was crowded with Americans and Germans, plucked me insistently as I went by. Perhaps I did not instantly respond with the spontaneous gesture of hospitality that one, especially if one is an American diplomat, would like to have instantly ready in all his relations with his friends and fellow-citizens, for he grew impatient and shouted:

"I demand protection as an American citizen!" He used the word "protection" with that curious, baffling superstition which characterizes the type of mind that confuses words with acts, that considers problems solved when the word that defines them has been discovered and pronounced.

We could laugh at him, he was so badly scared, but I could have wept at the plight of a newly-married pair—a youth and his bride, who sat nearby, patiently awaiting their turn. They had been school teachers in the Middle West. They were on their bridal trip and for the first time in their lives away from home. All that the bridegroom had was a ticket which, as he unrolled it, revealed yard on yard, in almost interminable convolutions, a series of coupons—coupons for everything, steamships, railways, trams, omnibuses, hotels, in short, one of those tourist tickets that provide for every need of a determined voyage, themselves the itinerary and the means of following it. And now, in the universal catatonia, the young couple found their coupons suddenly worthless; no one would accept them, not a steamship, railway, bus or hotel—and the bridegroom had no money, all that he and his wife had was invested in that preternaturally elongated ticket, which was to have supplied every possible human want, and to have spared them every care and annoyance, so long as they did not depart from the narrow, defined groove of travel it marked out for them. Held up there before me in the hand of the bridegroom, and allowed to trail out its preposterous length in despairing impotence on the floor, it stood to me as the pathetic symbol of what long months of eager planning and consultation of guide-books and histories, of what conversations with obliging and persuasive agents, of what painful economy, of what heroic and stoical self-denial, of what hopes and dreams! I can see the bridegroom and his bride, sitting there, the girl looking into the young husband's face with such utter confidence, so far from that Mid-Western home, with its peace, its calm, its native. The whole scene was vividly present—the little provincial town, the high school, the Chautauque, the faint apprehension of the thing called culture—my heart went out to them. It was another of life's little ironies for Mr. Thomas Hardy of a story for Maupassant, though Maupassant with 4000 naked women would have treated it with his cynical mockery, his hard, pitiless, cruel French wit. *Sunt lacrymarum rerum!* It was of a pathos beyond all tears, as is so much of life, alas!

The Fear of Spies.

Among the Americans was a young doctor from Chicago, whom the war had overtaken in Germany, where he had been studying. He had come through from Verdun to Liege that night on a German military train that was labeled "Schneitz nach Paris." The train, however, had been stopped, and at the frontier the passengers had got out and walked; some of the women had ridden off in a peasant's cart; trees felled across the road and barbed wire entanglements had stopped their progress, and they struggled on on foot, lugging their dressing cases. The night was clear and warm, and they had seen the German cavalry along the roadside, resting; the horses were picketed and the troops were lying on the ground, smoking. One of the soldiers waved his hand at the party as it plodded along. They got to Liege and thence came to Brussels by train.

The young man was not only an American, but a German-American, and for that reason some of those at the legation insisted that he was a German spy. This early even we were affected by that peculiar suggestion which produced its phenomenon everywhere during those early days of the war. Perhaps it was not so strange; the lega-

tion halls were already crowded with Germans; there were thousands of them in Brussels and many of them were spies, of course. They were there, Germans, whether spies or not, badly frightened.

"Volla un espion!" someone would cry, and the human pack would instantly give chase. No one, however, was hurt. The Brussels police were tactful, kindly and efficient. But suspicion was rife even in the mildest breasts. There was, as it happened, that very morning, a Belgian priest who came to see me, an abbe from the country. He came accompanied by another priest, old, gray and withered, who, as I had the abbe shown in, was left sitting rather disconsolately in the hall. I spoke of this and asked the abbe if he did not wish his colleague to come in; but the abbe, leaning toward me confidentially, said: "No, I think he is a German spy."

The abbe had come to tell me that he had given refuge to 400 Germans in his abbey, and he wished me to take steps to have them repatriated.

"I don't like Germans," he said, "but," and he relented, "I feel sorry for these poor folk." I entrusted the 400 refugees to Mr. Gibson, who went at once to arrange for trains to take them out to Holland, whence they might regain the fatherland. The Americans, who had much further to go to regain their motherland, had been increasing in such numbers that some organization beyond and above the inadequate resources of the legation could provide was necessary, and it was then that I had recourse to a rather remarkable American, who happened to be resident in Brussels, an engineer, interested in several trans-Atlantic enterprises in Europe and in South America, Mr. Daniel Heilmann. I invited him with Mr. Millard K. Shaler and Mr. William Hulse, American citizens likewise, and resident in Brussels, to meet me at the legation, and we organized a committee, with Mr. Heilmann at its head, to undertake the relief of our fellow citizens who had been overwhelmed by the war. Funds were raised, a house was rented where Americans might find shelter, and thus by the admirable and efficient efforts of these gentlemen, all the American who wished to go home were enabled to go to England and eventually to find their way to their own land.

The Defense of Liege.

One evening at dinner-time came the confirmation of the news of the superb resistance of the Belgians at Liege. The hopes of the town were high; everyone was expecting the French and the English to come to the support. The lower town was all excitement. A warm and gentle rain was falling, but the streets were brilliant and gay, and the throng drifted through them, singing the Brabanconne and the Marseillaise, and everywhere were the Belgians in their national colors. Little tables on the sidewalks before the cafes were all surrounded, and passing slowly down the Boulevard Anspach, blazing with its electricity, one heard now and then the crash of broken glass; the crowds were breaking the windows of German shops or shops with German names. Over the door of "Chez Fritz," the great cafe in the Boulevard Anspach, was the appealing placard:

"Fritz is a good citizen of Luxembourg, but this place is Belgian."

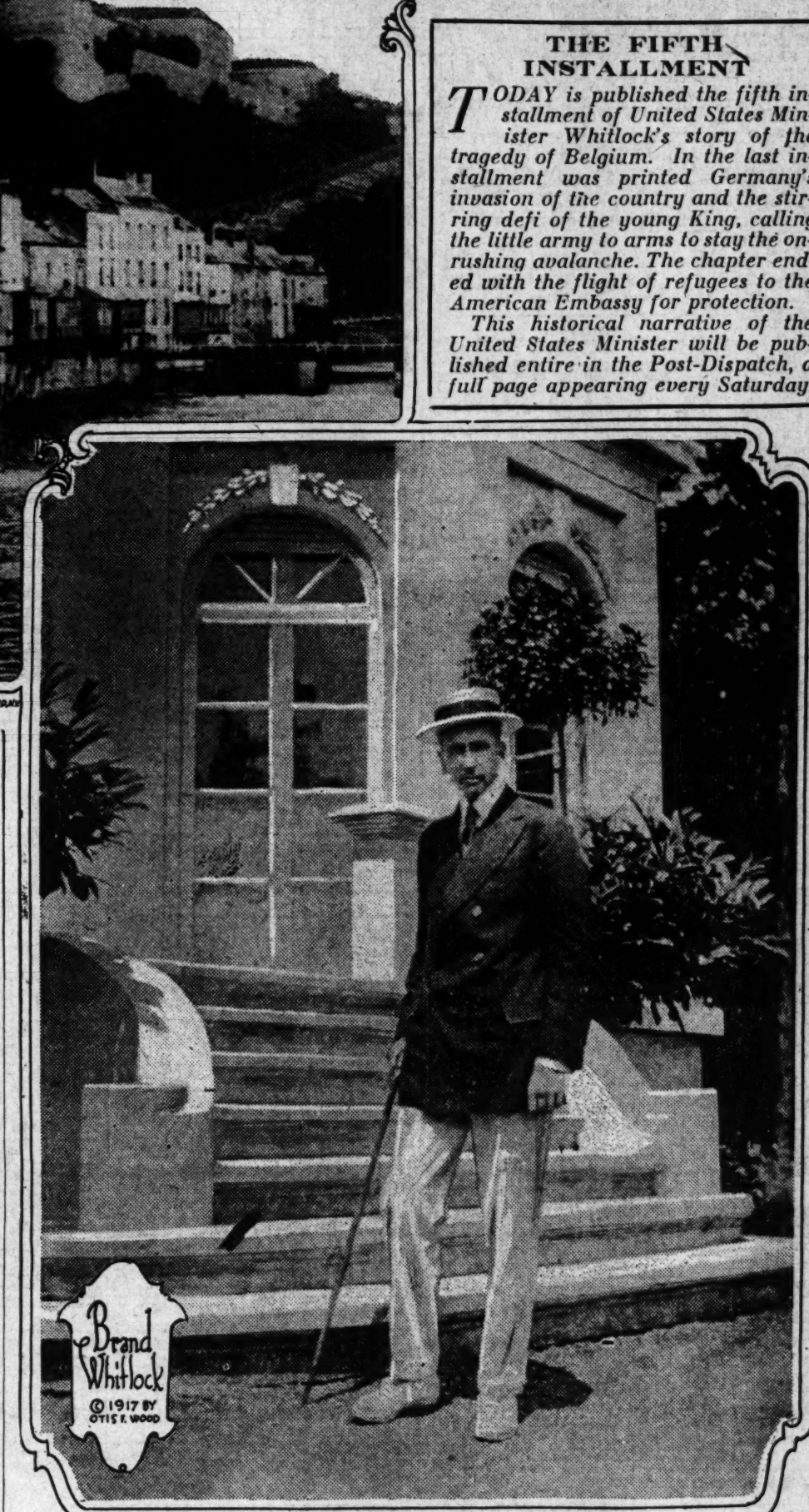
The night was so warm, the fine misty rain so gentle and refreshing! There was a kind of gaiety abroad; even the showers of glass from those smashed German windows fell with a merry tinkle, and the crowd laughed joyously. The hearts of all, indeed, were high; Brussels was expecting the French and the English to arrive any moment, expecting the "big battle" in which the combined Belgian, French and English forces were to annihilate the Germans.

And then at midnight a new murmur shuddered through the town. The French and the English were expecting the French and the English to arrive any moment, expecting the "big battle" in which the combined Belgian, French and English forces were to annihilate the Germans.

"L'eau de la ville est empoisonnée! L'eau de la ville est empoisonnée!" They said that the German uhlans had poisoned the sources of the water of Brussels. There was no truth in the tale, of course. We were destined to become rather well acquainted with the phenomenon of rumor. No matter how stupid, nor how often disproved, there was always someone to believe, and in this instance there were many poor folk who, in their credulity and fear, went thirsty for days.

XIII.

ISMARCK says somewhere that never are rumors so rife as in time of war, and he was an authority on most things pertaining



ing to the art or the science of war, if it is an art or a science. We could seldom trace the rumors to their origin. I do not know that we ever tried, but on one occasion I was able to lay the ghost of one rumor that was constantly repeated and believed during those first tragic days when we were so new to the grim business.

That rumor related to wireless telegraph installations. When people were not seeing spies they were hearing wireless instruments clicking. One morning, at 8:30 o'clock, M. Carton de Wiart was announced on a matter of immediate importance and I went down to find the tall, handsome Belgian Minister of Justice in my cabinet, haggard from sleepless nights. But well-groomed as ever, and elegant in high hat and frock coat. He came to inform me that the Belgian Government had reliable information there was a wireless telegraph instrument on top of the German legation, the Garde Civique that had been detailed there at my request to protect the legation, had heard it working during the night. The Government, of course, wished to be correct, and as there were no precedents, he proposed that the Procureur du Roi and some of the Justices of the Court de Cassation institute an inquiry, and in a regular, formal and legal manner ascertain the facts.

Looking for Wireless

"But," I said, "there is a much more practical way."

"What?"

"To go and see. You'll accompany me, won't you? Let's go."

He was surprised, but pleased. I asked him to procure a wireless telegraph expert and said that I would go with him whenever he was ready. He went away, came back in half an hour with his expert, a little, agile young chap in rubber-soled shoes, and with Mr. Gibson and M. de Leval, we all went over to the German legation.

The members of the Garde Civique on duty there crowded up to assure us that the instrument could still be heard spluttering away, and we routed out the startled old Grabowsky, who was virtually imprisoned there, and with him to guide us, ascended to the attic. He opened a trap-door in the roof, and the lovely morning light came through from the patch of blue sky above; then he produced a frail little ladder and I invited Mr. Carton de Wiart to ascend. He looked at the little ladder, then down his dignified front of frock coat; ministerial dignity could never hope to ascend such a ladder and clamber onto that steep roof.

And so I went up and the expert came after me, and then Mr. Gibson, and we clambered about over the tiles and among the chimney-pots. Monsieur l'expert went everywhere, clipped a few wires—telephone, no doubt—but shook his head; no wireless to be found anywhere. And while we were looking about I saw to my surprise, almost at my feet, a trap-door slowly rise, then a head came forth, and presently there

THE FIFTH INSTALLMENT

TODAY is published the fifth installment of United States Minister Whitlock's story of the tragedy of Belgium. In the last installment was printed Germany's invasion of the country and the stirring defection of the young King, calling the little army to arms to stay the on-rushing avalanche. The chapter ended with the flight of refugees to the American Embassy for protection.

This historical narrative of the United States Minister will be published entire in the Post-Dispatch, a full page appearing every Saturday.

kind and not the least bitter toward the Germans. All had been admirably organized. Trains had been provided to carry 1500 Germans to the Dutch frontier that night, and we had telegraphed Mr. Van Dyke, our Minister at The Hague, who was to have them met there by other trains, and so sent back to their homes in Germany. The Germans were to be reassembled at the Cirque Royal that evening, guarded by the gendarmes and by them escorted to the station.

There was to be a meeting that evening of the diplomatic corps at the Papal Nunciature, and Senhor Barros Mota, the Brazilian Minister, came over after dinner that we might go together. We went downstairs on our way out, there in the hall we saw a woman in tears; her husband, a German, was with her and he sat there in dumb, Teutonic melancholy. They had with them a little boy with golden curls, one of the prettiest children I ever saw, with the sweet face of one of Raphael's cherubs, who looked up inquiringly into his mother's sad face. I recognized the woman as an American who had been there the day before. She had married her German husband in Iowa, where they had lived for years, he engaged successfully in business. But he had neglected to become naturalized, and that summer, in Europe on a visit home, had been overtaken by the tide of war. Before such a prospect they were all in terror, he sitting dumbly by the while.

Teutonic Gratitude

At sight of me the woman sprang forward and seized my hand, although I were her last refuge in the world, and with such sobs and lamentations as might break a heart, fell on her knees, refusing to let go my hand and dragging on tragically toward me on her knees. Barros Mota was impressed by the scene, and by the figure of the little boy standing by, receiving his baptism in the misery of this world. I did not know what to do. I felt the embarrassment of one of our race in such a predicament, tore my hand away, picked up the pretty baby and kissed him, and left—we had to get to that meeting—the woman dragging after me all the way to the door.

When I returned from the meeting I learned that my wife and the mothers and Miss Lerner had taken the little boy upstairs and played with him all evening until Mr. Gibson took the little family away in the motor to the Cirque Royal, where they assembled the Germans who were to go on the refugee train that night. I had a vision of that bright, pretty, innocent little child, and the little family whirled away in the great whirlpool into darkness—to what fate? We should never know, I said, never see any of them again.

But we did. A few days after the Germans had established themselves in Brussels, the father of the pretty little boy took a room near Mr. Gibson's apartment in the Rue St. Boniface and, in his quality of German spy, watched Mr. Gibson's every movement.

XIV.
MR. GIBSON and Mr. Naamith were up all that night sending off the Germans. Mr. Gibson had driven away from the legation that evening with the German-American and his wife and little boy to the Cirque Royal, the woman covering all the way in terror in the bottom of the car.

Her fears were groundless; the Belgians are by nature kind, generous, and when the motor drew up to the Cirque Royal and the crowds pressed around it, Mr. Gibson took the child and held it aloft and said:

"Les Belges ne croquent pas les bébés!" (Belgians don't munch babies!) A big gendarme put forth his hands, took the boy and said:

"Mais non! Ni leurs mères ni leurs pères non plus!" (No, not their mothers and fathers either.)

Brussels in Siege

And so he and the child led the way into the great Cirque. There nearly 5000 Germans were gathered—twice the number expected. They were, of course, all in excitement and alarm, and Mr. Gibson had to go about reassuring them. The officers of the gendarmes and the Garde Civique with their own money bought chocolate to give to the children, and later, Mme. Carton de Wiart, wife of the Belgian Minister of Justice, came with hot milk and other comforts for the women and children.

The Belgian authorities promptly provided additional coaches, and after midnight the transfer of the refugees to the station began. It was carried on without incident and that morning at daylight the last of the four long trains drew out of the Gare du Nord, bearing the Germans toward Eschen on the Dutch frontier.

The action of the Belgian Government in this emergency was superb in spirit and in execution and the population nobly generous, and I could not resist the temptation to write a note to M. Carton de Wiart expressing my appreciation and admiration. Not a German was injured during those days, and no more serious harm was done than that resulting from the breaking of windows in the first ebullition of excitement. The German proprietor of the great department store known as Tietz did indeed consider that a suspicious moment to adorn his place of business in the crowded Rue Neuve with German flags, and they were promptly torn down. The Burgomaster of Brussels, M. Adolphe Max, issued a proclamation appealing to the population to remain calm, while the Minister of the Interior published a statement explaining the laws and customs of war. And that day, Friday, a state of siege was proclaimed.

Amazing German Note

XV.
AN incident occurred in those early days of August that I may as well relate here, although for its sequence I shall have to anticipate the chronology of events.

In the early evening of Saturday, the 8th of August, there came to me from Dr. Van Dyke, a message saying that he had been asked by his German colleague at The Hague to request me to present on behalf of the Imperial German Government a message to the Belgian Government. The message of the Imperial German Government was in German and on a plain (not in cipher). M. de Leval translated it while we waited impatiently. It was this:

The fortress of Liege has been taken by assault after a brave defense. The German Government most deeply regrets that bloody encounters should have resulted from the attitude of the Belgian Government; it is only through the force of circumstances that she had, owing to the grave decision of entering Belgium and occupying Liege as a base for further military operations, now that

the Belgian army has upheld the honor of its arms by its heroic resistance to a very superior force, the German Government has the King of the Belgians and the Belgian Government to spare Belgium the further horrors of war. The German Government is ready for any compact with Belgium which can be reconciled with their arrangements with France. Germany once more gives her solemn assurance that it is not her intention to appropriate Belgian territory to herself and that such an intention is far from her thoughts. Germany is still ready to evacuate Belgium as soon as the state of war will allow her to do so.

This is the note concerning which, in the man White Book, the following comment was made:

"This message was sent to the American Minister at Brussels, who refused to deliver it. M. de Leval finished his translation and handed me the text with an inquiry in his brown eyes while I read it."

I was standing there by Mr. Gibson's desk in the room of the secretaries; I read the dispatch over and over; looked at Mr. Gibson, looked at M. de Leval, looked at Miss Lerner, amazed beyond any words. I stood there with the telegram in my hand, looked at the English and then at the German words. What hand had written them? What mentality had conceived them? Were there, after all, in this world, no words as honor and faith? I let the dispatch lie on the table, one thing at least decided, namely that no such offer should soil my hands.

But how to manage it? After all, we were charged with the representation of German interests. And I began to think about a dispatch to Washington. I would point out what the President and Mr. Bryan, of course, must realize, that this war is but the old struggle between democracy and autocracy in the world, and that little Belgium is just now holding Thermopylaean pass for democracy. And I would point out to the President, trying to make a view accord with our declared neutrality somewhat difficult task. We were all night long Mr. Gibson was standing by, still studying the telegram. After a while he said:

"There are no cipher groups here." "Then, perhaps," I thought, "it is not so simple."

Belgium's Reply

I thought it over a long while. It was, all strange that diplomacy should send such an amazing proposal en clair, for all the world to read. Perhaps one would be justified in saying that the Imperial German Government had been in a doubt that gentlemen would construe it as serious. And so, not without a certain caution, I tore up the dispatch I was writing, and sent another telegram to Washington, pointing out that the remarkable message bore no resemblance to any other evidence of authenticity, asking for instructions. We were all night long waiting for the answer.

Meanwhile the Belgians were holding Liege and perhaps the allies were getting tired. Mr. Gibson he might tell Leo d'Ursel, who wished to do so—and he did. Count d'Ursel reported, was much impressed and had recourse to see Davignon and De Broqueville.

The beautiful dawn was breaking as I was bed.

The following morning, Sunday, the 9th, I had a telegram from Dr. Van Dyke at The Hague whose sympathy and prompt reply to my question did so much during that trying time to make my task less heavy. The telegram was brief; it said that the message from the Imperial German Government was authentic and, that that was about all that a neutral diplomat could say of it, he added one other comforting word: "Congratulations."

On Monday I had a telegram from Mr. Naamith reserving instructions until the genuineness of the message should be established. On Tuesday, the 10th, I learned that the message had been delivered by the German Minister at The Hague to Mr. Louven, the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was requested to hand it to Baron Fallon, the Belgian Minister at The Hague, who he did and, and Baron Fallon sent it to Brussels.

Count Leo d'Ursel came over from the Foreign Office with the following reply to the Belgian Government was preparing a reply to would be a refusal to entertain the proposal. This reply was sent to Baron Fallon to be delivered to the German Government through the Hague on Wednesday and was as follows:

Brussels, Aug. 12, 1914.
Please communicate the following reply to the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs:
The proposal made to us by the German Government repeats the proposal which was formulated in the ultimatum of August 5. Faithful to her international obligations, Belgium can only reiterate her reply to that ultimatum, the more so, as since Aug. 3d neutrality has been violated, a distressing war has been waged on her territory and the guarantors of her neutrality have responded loyally and without delay to her appeals.

Several days later I had a telegram from Washington asking if I had any further information as to the authenticity of the German proposal, and I could reply that while the message had undoubtedly been genuine, it had been altered through The Hague and that the German had no longer any but an academic interest.

All of the notes of the Belgian Government were conceived in this calm, dignified spirit and had transmitted to it a day or so before the German Government complaining that the Belgians were condemning as spies men who were innocent. The Belgian Government's reply to this complaint was beautiful in its dignity, calm, and as it seems to lose in translation give it in the language in which it was written.

"La Belgique, terre classique du droit et de la liberté, traverse ces douloureux événements sans perdre de vue la Vendée de la Vendée, qui ne peut les pires souffrances. Elle a trop souffert du droit et de la vie humaine pour condamner sans preuves et sans jugement régulier." The Belgian Government's reply to this complaint was beautiful in its dignity, calm, and as it seems to lose in translation give it in the language in which it was written.

The two dispatches, the one that opened the one that closes this chapter, may stand symbolic of the two nations whose destinies were conceived then.

(Another full page of Brand Whitlock's story will be published in next Saturday's Post-Dispatch.)

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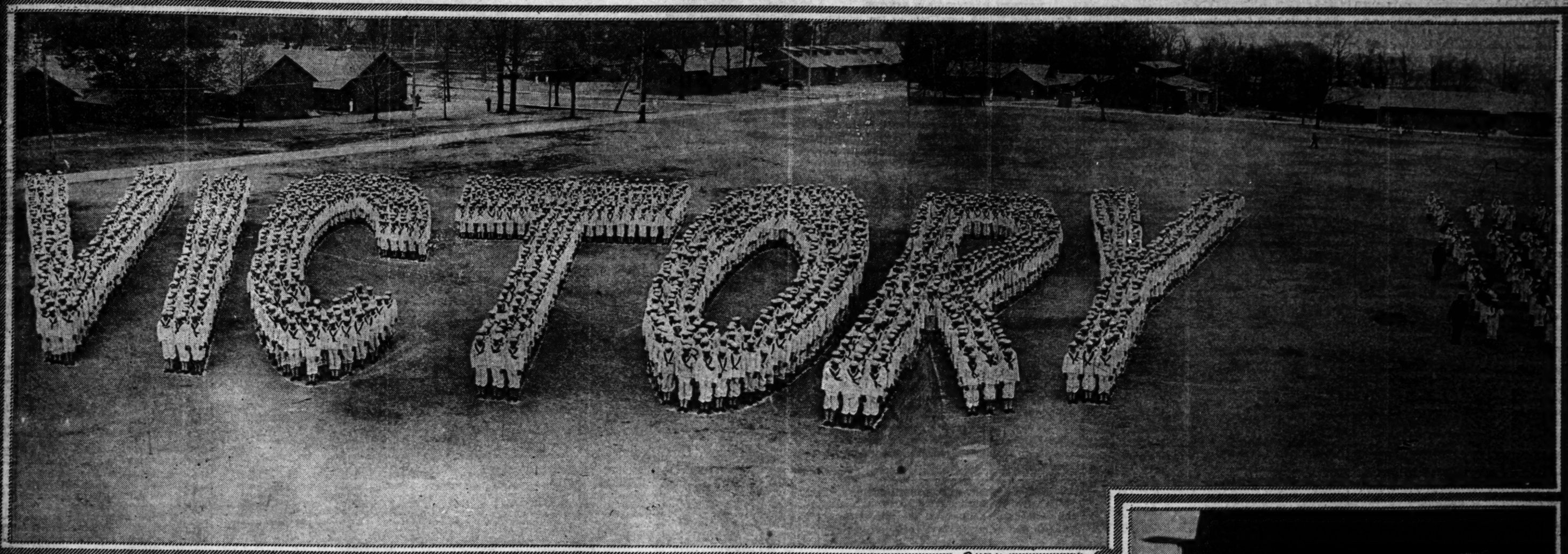
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in Rome and the present
by special arrangements
gradually.



Naval recruits at Delham Bay Training Station, clad in their new summer uniforms, spell the word which names the goal of the entire service.



Secretary Baker arriving at the War Department for a day's work.



Members of the Women's Rifle Squad practicing at the armory. Left tonight, Mrs. C. C. Crossman, instructor, Miss Frances E. Graham, Miss Helen Bradley, Mrs. C. L. Allen, Mrs. L. Herrick and Mrs. Edward Buder.



Miss Mildred Papin Lloyd and Miss Evelyn C. Stoneman.



British troops in a French village, during the recent great German drive, preparing a street barricade.



Three of the fifteen negro women working as section hands in the East St. Louis yards of the Illinois Central.

It's a Rank Affair: Not Colonel Miller, but General Indignation Called Off the Fight

TITLE BEYOND IS OFF; WILLARD "RUNNING OUT," FULTON SAYS

Promoter Miller Calls Off Proposed Championship Fight Because of Public Opposition.

JESS IS WELL SATISFIED

Doesn't Want to Appear in Ring if Sentiment of Country is Against It, He States.

Fred Fulton to Claim Forfeit of \$1000, if Willard Cancels Bout

PORTLAND, Ore., May 11.—FRED FULTON, claimant of the heavyweight championship, said today when told that his proposed match with Jess Willard had been called off: "I shall put it up to my manager, Mike Collins, who is in San Francisco. I have a contract with Col. Miller and the calling off of the match looks like a run-out on Willard's part. 'Promoter Miller is also Willard's manager. I do not think Willard ever intends to fight me for the heavyweight title. I have been trying to get a match with Willard for two years. I shall claim the championship and the \$1000 forfeit money if Willard does not fight.'"

CHICAGO, May 11.—Whether the Jess Willard-Fred Fulton fight is off for all time and whether the champion is through with the ring for good are questions not yet answered by either Promoter J. C. Miller or the bout, following the announcement by the promoter that he had given up all efforts to hold the title match with Fred Fulton on July 4.

Neither Miller nor Willard had thought out the matter further than the fourth of July last night. Willard is now nearing 40 years of age. It was Miller's casual opinion yesterday that there would be no chance to hold the fight until the time had ended or at least until it had taken such a favorable turn for the allies that there no longer existed a doubt as to the outcome against the challenger.

As the end of the war is variously forecast at from two to five years in the future, it is thought that the elapsed time and the absence from the ring of Willard would render him too old to get into condition.

Last night Col. Miller simply stated that the bout had been called off because he found public opinion was opposed to it.

Jess Willard to Drop It. Willard, in announcing his willingness to abide by Miller's decision, stated that he would be ready to fight any time public sentiment indicates that there should be a championship battle. Such a condition is not likely to exist for some time. His statement followed the announcement of Miller's decision.

At the solicitation of Col. Miller, I agreed to re-enter the ring to defend my title against Fred Fulton on July 4. I was under the impression that the public demanded that I fight, so I consented. Now, however, it seems that conditions have changed and that the public does not want me to battle. I have placed the matter of matching me up to Col. Miller. If he has called off the bout, I shall abide by his decision.

HEITZ, WITH 711 SCORE, WINS CITY PIN EVENT

The City handicap tenpin tournament came to a close last night, with the rolling of the finals in the singles and doubles. Following are the prize winners in the singles and doubles:

TWO-MAN TEAMS. Price \$25.00. C. Ford and H. Meyer, 1221. C. Ford and H. Meyer, 1221. C. Ford and H. Meyer, 1221.

MRS. WOLFF NOW SECOND IN WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT

SOLDIERS PLAY TODAY.

Wrecked 'Phils, Here for Series, Prove Big Surprise

Despite the Loss of Alexander, Killefer, Whitted, Niehoff, Bender and Others, Moran's Men Are Far From Showing Tail-End Form This Year.

PAT MORAN'S Phillies are here today to begin the first interseasonal series of the season with the Cardinals. The Phils are by no means the same club which copped the National League flag in 1915 and which have twice been runners-up, since then. Chief among the changes is that Alexander and Killefer, baseball's best battery, is not on the roster.

Another former Phil, who is not the Cincinnati Reds pulled stakes and hiked for other environs. Matty's charges hied hence in possession of three of the five games of the series and every one of the trio was annexed in the ninth inning.

It seemed for eight innings yesterday that Leon Ames had the visitors whipsawed and would get away with a 3 to 1 victory, as the Cardinals held that bulge when the Reds turned into their portion of the penultimate stand. However, three runs in the eighth, all of which were aided and abetted by Bert Niehoff, gave the Cards tied it up in their half of the same frame, but one run in the final was sufficient to kick it off, 5 to 4.

Hendricks "Calls" His Men. Manager Hendricks ran amuck during the afternoon. He started out by calling all hands into the clubhouse for a meeting. He then proceeded to tell them that he was not satisfied with the way they were playing.

How the Phils Compare. The batting order of the Phillies in 1917 and the one which Moran is using at present follows:

1917. Packard, rf. Fitzgerald, rf. Bencroft, ss. Stock, 3b. Cravath, 2b. Whitted, 1b. Luderus, 1b. Niehoff, c. Burns, p.

Here's Your Hat, What's the Hurry? Cardinal followers breathed one huge sigh of relief last night when

Oak Hill Hurler Allows Two Hits and Wins Battle

Clifton Heights Is Beaten in Public School League Game by 9-6 Score.

Rogers, pitching for the Oak Hill team in the Public School Baseball League, held Clifton Heights to two safeties and was returned the win.

Seven errors by his mates accounted for most of the losers' runs. He fanned seven batters. The Clifton Heights nine made nine errors behind ingammas. Jackson won in a slugger's match, 15-11.

The game won by the Junior High School from Marshall, at Sherman Park, has been contested on the ground that some of the Junior High boys were over the age limit, 16 years.

THE ACCORD. OAK HILL 9, CLIFTON HEIGHTS 6. OAK HILL 9, CLIFTON HEIGHTS 6.

JACKSON 15, JEFFERSON 11. JACKSON 15, JEFFERSON 11.

RIDGICK 23, GLASGOW 10. RIDGICK 23, GLASGOW 10.

JUNIOR HIGH 13, MARSHALL 4. JUNIOR HIGH 13, MARSHALL 4.

COUNTRY CLUB NOT ST. L. DISTRICT TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Withdrawal Leaves Mound City Association Interclub Event Without Strong Entries.

Following the announcement yesterday of the St. Louis Amateur Athletic Association's withdrawal from membership in the St. Louis District Tennis Association, Roland Hoerr of the St. Louis Country Club today stated that the country organization would not enter a team in the district body's interclub tournament.

Hoerr is also a member of the "Triple A" and this year represented that club in many important net events.

"A feeling of dissatisfaction with the way the affairs of the district was conducted led us to decide against interclub series in the association," Hoerr said. "Besides, the Country Club, with the Triple A team out, would be the only strong member playing through the tournament."

"Outside of the Municipal Association there are few players of even ordinary strength in any of the other clubs. Our dues have been paid and we have not withdrawn from the association; but no team will represent us this year."

Last year the Country Club entered a strong aggregation consisting of Drummond Jones, Roland Hoerr and Clarence Gamble.

Only Small Clubs Left. The withdrawal of two important tennis organizations leaves the Municipal Association as the only tennis team of strength remaining in the St. Louis Tennis Association.

The six members of the Municipal Association entered will not play enough interclub series. Director of Municipal Athletics, Rodoway Abeken said yesterday, "but will compete among themselves to decide the representatives of the Municipal A. A. If the St. Louis Tennis Association champions then wish to play the Municipal Association, the M. A. A. will leave with the St. Louis District Interclub tournaments with only three or four entries of smaller clubs, such as the Shaw Plaza and the Larned Tennis Clubs."

At the next meeting of the Municipal Athletic Association's Executive Council, Tuesday, it will be suggested that former champions of the Municipal Association be excluded from competing in this year's tournament, so as to give the new talent a chance at the title.

In order to insure adequate representation for all players on the Municipal Interclub team, however, a post-season tournament in which the 1918 champions and former title-winners will meet to decide the local supremacy. The survivors in this event are to represent the city in National Recreation Federation events, or in inter-city tournaments.

Ted Drewes and Fred Jostles are the best players so far developed in the M. A. A. It is feared that their entry this year would decrease the entry list, the lesser lights feeling that they had no chance against these proven stars.

Last Night's Fights. Dick Landman knocked out Johnny Erle in the third round at Milwaukee.

The 10-round bout between Harry Greb and "Soldier" Bartfield, scheduled for last night at the Pilsbury National League baseball field, was declared off on account of cold weather. It will be held to take water from anybody but Uncle Sam.

Benny Leonard, lightweight champion, outboxed John McCarthy in a 4-round bout at San Francisco.

The Reds have departed from our midst. 'Tis well. Those ninth inning rallies were beginning to get on the crowd's nerves. He isn't as strong as he used to be.

Yesterday "Babe" Ruth didn't get a hit, but the Red Sox won. The day before he made five for a total of 10 bases and they lost. Again demonstrating the uncertainties of baseball.

Our factories discover the case of Rosenbush v. Ambrosia Milk Co. Would a rosebush smell as sweet in Kansas as it does in the state of Missouri? Would a milk can be as useful in the state of Missouri as it is in the state of Kansas?

The Cards are due for a shaking up, we hear. Looks like somebody will get lost in the shuffle.

BROWNS' FATE IS UP TO PITCHERS, JONES DECLARES

"With Hurling That I Look For, Soon, My Team Will Romp Through," Manager Says.

BOSTON, May 11.—Bert Gallia, the right-hander of the Browns, who has been having the larger share of good fortune with the Jones' juggernaut, this spring, is down on the books to pitch against "Red" Leonard, southpaw of the Det. Sox. In the week-end battle of the two teams here today. At least that was the battle array as pronounced in advance by Managers Jones and Barrow.

The mighty "Babe" Ruth went hitless and nothing in the world but loose pitching lost the first game 4-7 for the Browns here, yesterday. Davenport had plenty of "stuff," but he could not get it over, was forever in the hole and finally blew himself to pieces in the fifth inning by giving three bases on balls, putting his infield defense on edge and making it easy for the Sox to whizz through for a tally.

"Urban Shocker's condition, as shown by what he did in three innings yesterday, is just what I thought it would be," said Manager Jones this morning. "His little finger on his right hand is strong again, but his lack of work shows in his wildness. He gets in the hole too often and then is easy to hit. He needs work and plenty of it, and then he will be back where he was when he came up from the spring trip."

Mays Pitched Fine Game. Fielder is loath to say much about the prowess or the reverse of the Browns' red-hooded pitcher. The St. Louis leader says that Carl Mays pitched a fine game yesterday, "was always over the plate and never in the hole," and that when a team gets that sort of pitching it ought to win just as the Sox did win.

"All we need now," said Jones, "is to have our pitchers come around, get over their wildness, take advantage of fine weather we have had in the East and get back into the winning column. Our team is such that it can win, if it has the pitching. Let the pitchers hit the form they showed in the early spring, and the Cardinals, and I will be satisfied that the rest of my club will take good care of itself, that we will win many games, get our confidence and romp through."

Hendryx May Play Outfield. If Leonard and not Bush pitches for the Sox today, Jones will have the right handed batfield Hendrix in right field instead of the south slogger, Erle. Hendrix is such a thing column. Our team is such that it can win, if it has the pitching. Let the pitchers hit the form they showed in the early spring, and the Cardinals, and I will be satisfied that the rest of my club will take good care of itself, that we will win many games, get our confidence and romp through."

BROWNS ABANDON HOPE OF GETTING CULLOP TO SIGN A 1918 CONTRACT

Nick Cullop, the southpaw who figured in the big deal between the Yankees and the Browns during the winter, but who has not reported to the Sportsman's Park aggregation, is counted as good as lost by business manager Bob Quinn. Quinn stated this morning that Cullop's silence was not worrying him in the least and he inclined to pass him up.

"The Browns have tried to play fair with Cullop. There really is no trouble between us, just a difference of opinion as to reasons for his silence. We have exchanged several letters and all of them have been couched in the most friendly terms."

He has heard nothing from him, however, since early in the spring. When he was notified that he had been traded to us, I received a letter from him stating that he would expect the same salary this season as he drew last.

Quinn also uncovered pleasing news to Brownie followers yesterday when he stated that the report that Hank Severard was in Class 1 of the draft was erroneous. He will be ready to play June 1.

COLLEGE BASEBALL. Missouri 11, Kansas 1 (3 straight). Illinois 9, Chicago U 2.

MUNICIPAL TEAMS PLAY 16 CONTESTS IN PUBLIC PARKS THIS AFTERNOON

The second contests of the campaign are scheduled to be played this afternoon in the four Saturday circuits connected with the Municipal Baseball Association. The games will be played in the Manufacturers, Commercial, Wagner and Sunday School Leagues. The latter circuit alone will play eight battles on the diamonds in Forest Park.

Twilight Baseball Planned. KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 11.—Baseball games during the twilight hours are being considered by managers of the Western League. It was said here today by E. W. Dickinson, league president whose headquarters are in Kansas City. He said it probably would be tried in some cities in the circuit and that if it were successful others would adopt it. The plan, he said, would be to start the game at five o'clock so that many business men and others who cannot go to the games earlier could attend.

Des Moines to Keep Franchise. DES MOINES, Ia., May 11.—With the assurance that the local Chamber of Commerce would assist in increasing attendance at games, Mayor Fairweather, owner of the Des Moines Western League baseball club, announced yesterday that the team would remain here, abandoning the proposal to transfer it to Peoria, Ill.

WRAY'S COLUMN

Passing of Johnny Erle. PROBABLY no pugilist surprise of the many that have shocked the baseball world in the last five years caused such an upturn of eyebrows as the knocking out of Johnny Erle by Dick Landman, at Milwaukee, last night, in the third round of their contest.

Landman has thus far proven by no means a loadstar. He has been a fair little fighter, with no championship symptoms that have reached the provinces. (N. B., concession to New York view of Chicago, St. Louis, et al.)

Erle, on the other hand, was generally granted the position of "logical contender" for the title now held by Pete Herman. Many held the opinion that he would wrest the crown from the champion, if they met in a long contest.

Erle, a few months ago, gave former champion Kid Williams a fine beating. Mr. Gutenko's (Danish code for "Williams") home-town reference to Erle as "the new champion" was cut short in what promised to be his banner season.

This far in the year, with a supporting him that was unannounced by the St. Louis Browns last week and won six games, his final scheme, yesterday, being at the expense of the runaway Giants. Graw's men previously had lost one game this season.

Giants down with four hits and then announced his enlistment in the navy, to avoid being called in the draft, in which he was listed Class 1A.

Hamilton's case is peculiar in the last season, pitching for the St. Louis Browns, he participated in six games and was the loser in every attempt.

Nobody Stung, Yet. THE comparative records of the players released and traded by the St. Louis Browns last week are being scrutinized with considerable interest by St. Louis fans. So much has been written as to the merits of the trades effected—of the Browns by Bob Quinn, last year, that the tendency to check is inevitable.

The season is too young to take following figures seriously, but as they are they tell their story at the present time:

Which Is More Valuable? OLD BROWNS. PLAYER. Bat. Av. S. B. NEW BROWNS. PLAYER. Bat. Av. S. B.

Mausel345 0 Geddon308 0 Nunnemaker271 0

Pratt344 0 Shotton210 2 Lavan364 3

Substitute Hendryx. Pitcher Shocker and holdout Cullop.

Standings of the Teams. NATIONAL LEAGUE. TEAM. W. L. Pct. Win. Loss.

NEW YORK 18 2 .900 .905 .837 Chicago 15 5 .750 .750 .864

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS. NATIONAL LEAGUE. Cincinnati 9-2 St. Louis 4-1-1. Batteries: Tony Schneider and Conley and Wingo; Ames and Snyder.

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Boston 4-0 St. Louis 1-0-0. Batteries: Davenport and Shocker, and Nunnemaker; Mays and Schang.

THE STRONG WEEK WALL

U. S. Steel Demand.

Stocks were firm in the opening of the best buying market. U. S. Steel higher at 108 1/2.

The constructive helpful tenor of the developments accounted for the steady and vigorous rise in the technical condition of the market.

Loan campaign, the German crop prospects, the strikes reported in the German coal fields, the emboldened speculation degree not witnessed in the market.

That banking is adverse to the bull, dictated by the situation, albeit the firm with no increase in the United States leadership at an over 12 points, gains of 3 to 10 points.

The industrial and also, in consequence, numerous March advance, many a while ago, which has been written as to the merits of the trades effected—of the Browns by Bob Quinn, last year, that the tendency to check is inevitable.

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Mausel345 0 Geddon308 0 Nunnemaker271 0

Pratt344 0 Shotton210 2 Lavan364 3

Substitute Hendryx. Pitcher Shocker and holdout Cullop.

Standings of the Teams. NATIONAL LEAGUE. TEAM. W. L. Pct. Win. Loss.

NEW YORK 18 2 .900 .905 .837 Chicago 15 5 .750 .750 .864

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS. NATIONAL LEAGUE. Cincinnati 9-2 St. Louis 4-1-1. Batteries: Tony Schneider and Conley and Wingo; Ames and Snyder.

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Boston 4-0 St. Louis 1-0-0. Batteries: Davenport and Shocker, and Nunnemaker; Mays and Schang.

Des Moines to Keep Franchise. DES MOINES, Ia., May 11.—With the assurance that the local Chamber of Commerce would assist in increasing attendance at games, Mayor Fairweather, owner of the Des Moines Western League baseball club, announced yesterday that the team would remain here, abandoning the proposal to transfer it to Peoria, Ill.

Twilight Baseball Planned. KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 11.—Baseball games during the twilight hours are being considered by managers of the Western League. It was said here today by E. W. Dickinson, league president whose headquarters are in Kansas City. He said it probably would be tried in some cities in the circuit and that if it were successful others would adopt it. The plan, he said, would be to start the game at five o'clock so that many business men and others who cannot go to the games earlier could attend.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

GREAT LAKES BAND
TONIGHT
SPECIAL CONCERT IN FRONT OF
State Theater, From 7 to 8 P. M.
City Theater, From 8:45 to 9:15 P. M.
Saving Stamps Will Be Sold by Young Ladies

Week of May 8
Park Highlands
Place on the Hill
GENA JACKLEY
Ct Grunwaldt
IN GEIGER
The Taming Virgin
Old Man of Banahill
Captain
"Pop" Anson
Daughters
Still by River W.
and "Daughter"
MURG & LEE
Winters for Fun
MURA JAP

PARK
Superior
Vanderbilt
Mat. Today
7:45
HIGGAL
HIGHLANDERS
and "Other Acts."
RELE BENNETT
"THE LONELY WOMAN."
JEFFERSON—Mat. Today
JANE COWL
LILACTIME
A Play of Love and Societism.
Last Time Tonight—5:00-6:00.
Monday Next. Seats Now Selling.
SEE THE TANK IN ACTION!
Black

BATES **Blair, Blackburn**
GETTING TOGETHER
 WITH FERCIAL KNIGHT
Nights, Dec. 27. Wed., Dec. 28, Mon., Dec. 29.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE
VAUDEVILLE 15-25c
Robinson's Elephants
 Greatest Exhibition Ever Presented
 at the **GRAND OPERA HOUSE**
GEORGE BEANE **THE POWER SONG**
MARKER & SONGS **RAY AND FAY**
VICTROLA **THE LITTLE LAMPS**
Vanhook & Co. **World's Famous**
Show Never Shown Before
Admission, A. M. to 11 P. M.
Free.

Gayety Matinee Daily
Ladies 10c
Edmund Hayes
Nard Webb—Robina Howe with Lew Kelly
STANDARD MATINEE
DAILY
BURLESCUE
BIG REVIEW

BASEBALL TODAY
CARDINAL FIELD
CARDINALS vs PHILADELPHIA
GAMES STARTS AT 3:00 P. M.
Tickets on Sale at 12:00 o'clock
1007 Ohio St.

THEATERS

PHOTO PLAY THEATERS.

AND CENTRAL

Lucas—Palace of Master Drums and Music

Y TODAY!

otic Duty to Know—WHY We Are At War

Story is Vividly Told in the Thrill-
ing Version of Ambassador Gerard

R YEARS IN GERMANY

Prices: Before 6:30, 15c
after 6:30, main floor, 25c
balcony 15c

THEATERS

ART
"Debt"
ALSON
"WINDOW"

10c-SHENANDOAH-15c
Mat. Today, 7 to 11. Thurs. ends to 11.
WM. DESMOND
In "SOCIETY FOR SALE"
MAY ALLISON
In "SOCIAL HYPOCRISY"

THEATRE
St. J. P. Wilson
Produced by
Theatrical
Company
Patrons
Concert
AT 2, 4:15, 6:30 AND
7:45 P. M. DAILY.



LIONEL FIERCE WAS A TOUGH LITTLE GUY, HE HAD A BAD LOOK IN HIS WICKED BLUE EYE,



HIS CLASSMATES ALL TREMBLED AND SHIVERED WITH FRIGHT, WHENEVER YOUNG LIONEL FIERCE WAS IN SIGHT—



NOW, PERCIVAL MILD WAS A CISSY FOR FAIR, HE LOOKED LIKE A WEAK LITTLE FISH IN DISPAIR,



THE BOYS ALL THREW BRICKS AND OLD BOTTLES HIS WAY, AND POOR LITTLE PERCY HAD NOTHING TO SAY;—



THE YEARS HAVE ROBBERED LIONEL FIERCE OF HIS MIGHT, HE MURMURS "YES, DEARIE, THREE AISLES TO THE RIGHT"



WHILE PERCIVAL MILD IS THE HEAD OF HIS FIRM, AND MAKES THE DIRECTORS ALL WIGGLE AND SQUIRM.

"SAY, POP!"—AT THIS RATE HE'LL BE A MILLIONAIRE SOME DAY.—By PAYNE.



HERE'S A NICKEL, RUN HOME.



BUT I'VE ONLY BEEN HERE FIVE MINUTES.



WELL YOU'VE BEEN A NUISANCE FOR FIVE MINUTES.



?



LISSEN-KIN I STAY FIVE MINUTES LONGER AN' BE A DIME'S WORTH OF NUISANCE?



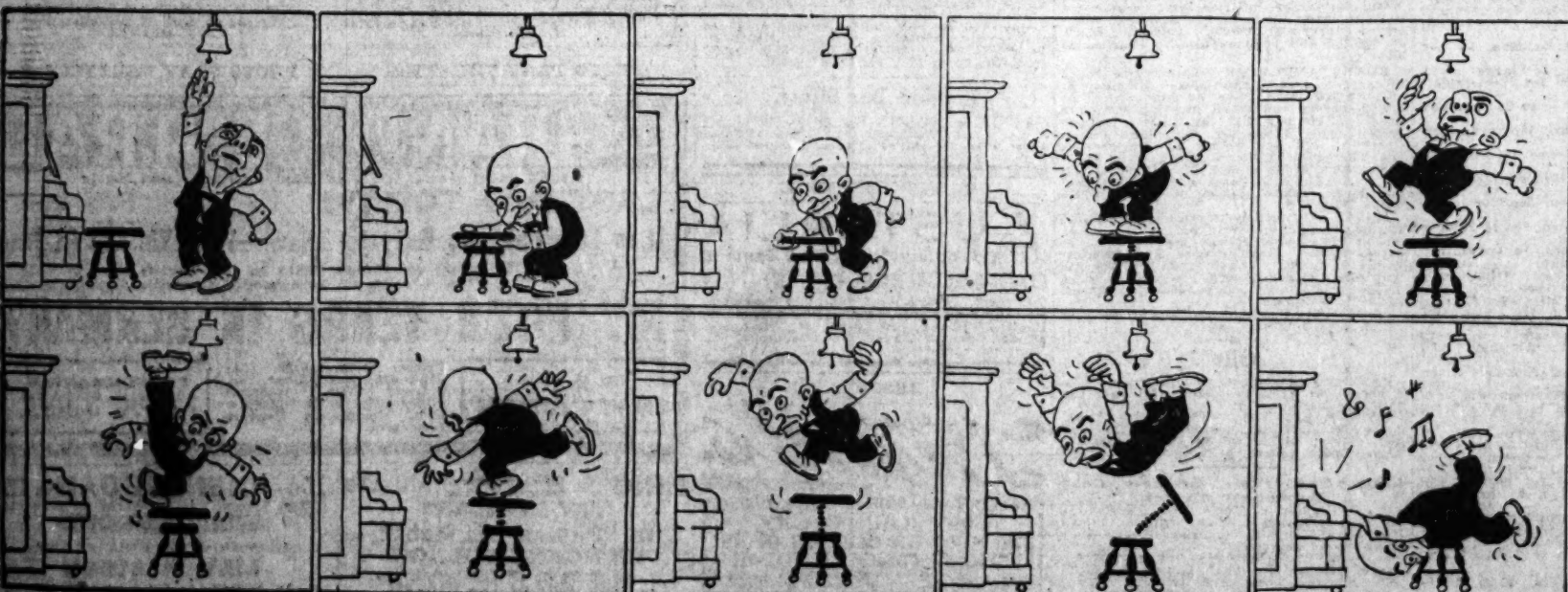
AWK!

PENNY ANTE—Filling Two Pair at the Right Time.

By Jean Knott



GRINDSTONE GEORGE—THE OPENING CHORD WAS ALSO THE CLOSING STRAIN.—By MEEK

"NOBODY DOES IT"
(Send a "Nobody" to Grindstone George)

Mrs. Nobody, who repeats rumors just as she hears them.



GARDEN HINTS



Many a man's patriotism gets no further than putting in a good word when the hat is passed.—Philadelphia Record.

Kicking a man after he is down is one way of making him get up—but it isn't always safe to do it.—Chicago News.

Camouflage.

AFTER a "push" some of the lads of the Northumberland Fusiliers who entered one of the captured villages set about making things comfortable for themselves. Seeing a large wooden box some distance away, they made tracks to commandeer it. On the way back an officer met them and queried: "Here, lads, where are you going with that?"

"This old egg-box, sir—we're taking it along to our dugout, sir," one of them explained.

"Egg-box be hanged!" retorted the officer. "Why, that's the General's roll-top desk!"—Tit-Bits.

Cowards.

THAT incorrigible bachelor, George Ade, said drolly at a wedding breakfast the other day: "The single man is worse off than the married man."

The ladies applauded warmly. "Yes," Mr. Ade explained, "for the married man fears only one woman, while the single man fears them all."—London Opinion.

A War Christening.

"And the name is to be?" asked the minister as he approached the baptismal font with the baby in his arms.

"John Jellicoe Douglas Haig Lloyd George Bonar Law Smithers," said the minister, turning to the sexton. "A little more water, Mr. Jones, if you please!"—Tit-Bits.

Not an Unusual Speech.

"Young Gabber made quite a long speech at the club forum last night. 'What was he talking about?' 'He didn't say,'—Judge.

War Prices.

He: I feel like thirty cents. She: How things have gone since the war.—Purple Cow.

Foolish Optimism.

Pessimists say optimism won't win the war. And the optimists know that pessimism won't even encourage success.—Toledo Blade.

Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out

MY WIFE HAS BEEN SHOPPING EVERY DAY FOR A WEEK



GOLLY!

POOR OLD SMITH. ALL HIS WIFE DOES IS SPEND MONEY



HA HA! SMITH'S WIFE HAS BEEN SHOPPING EVERY DAY FOR THE PAST WEEK



SHE HASN'T BEEN SHOPPING—



SHE'S MERELY KEPT ME COMPANY WHILE I SHOPPED!



Entirely Impersonal.

A pretty girl at an evening party was bantering a genial bachelor on his reasons for remaining single.

"No-o-o, I never was exactly disappointed in love," he said. "I was what you might call discouraged. You see, when I was very young I became very much enamored of a young lady of my acquaintance. I was mortally afraid to tell her of my feeling, but at length I screwed up my courage to the proposing point. I said, 'Let's get married.' And she said, 'Why, who'd have us?'—Tit-Bits.

The Kaiser's Last Word.

Arthur Train, the novelist, put down a German newspaper at the Century Club, in New York, with an impatient grunt.

"It says here," he explained, "that it is Germany who will speak the last word in this war."

Then the novelist laughed angrily and added: "Yes, Germany will speak the last word in the war, and that last word will be 'Kamarad!'—Washington Star.

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